The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Bottled English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Brown Stout, sold at low rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Pain Paint,
Pain Paint,
Pain Paint,
Pain Paint,
Pain Paint.
Wolcott's Pain Annihilator.
Wolcott's Pain Annihilator.
Wolcott's Pain Annihilator.
Sold wholesale and retail by McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street.

Boquets, At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale. We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Boquets. At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Leaf Tobacco, Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE PRESIDENT'S IMPEACHMENT.

Resolutions Indorsing the Same.

LOCAL BILLS IN THE SENATE.

A General Registry Law.

Consolidation Savings Bank Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., February 24, 1868.

SENATE.

Indorsement of Impeachment.

Mr. White, Republican, of Indiana, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in disregard of the laws passed by the Constitutional majority of Congress over his veto issued an order to remove E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and appointed Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Secretary of War *ad interim*; and whereas, E. M. Stanton has refused to obey the illegal order to remove him from office, and the National House of Representatives has passed a resolution to impeach Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors; therefore

Resolved, That the prompt action of the majority of the members of Congress, in passing the resolution for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, be and the same as hereby commended and approved.

Resolved, That the refusal of E. M. Stanton to obey the illegal order to remove him from office meets the approval of the Union-loving and law-abiding citizens of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Speaker of the National House and to Mr. Stanton.

Mr. White moved to consider the above resolutions, but Mr. Glatz (Democrat), objected, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Errett, of Allegheny—Authorizing the removal of the ruins of dams and locks of the Youghiogheny Slackwater Company.

Authorizing the appointment of two magistrates in the boroughs south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, in Allegheny county, to hear and determine cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and to regulate compensation therefor.

Also, providing that payments by insurance companies under the act of April 21, 1856, may be made in lawful money of the United States.

By Mr. Searight, of Fayette, incorporating the Union Lumber and Boom Company, of Fayette.

Bills Passed Finally.

Supplement to act increasing revenues of the Commonwealth by taxation of shares of stock of National Banks, and prohibiting the appraisement of such stock at higher than market value.

Incorporating the Consolidation Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed Finally.

Enabling the School Board of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money.

Prohibiting sale of intoxicating drinks in Industry township, Beaver county.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Supplement to election laws, being a registry law for Pennsylvania agreed upon by a Republican caucus of both Houses.

By Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at the farm of John Runer, in Madison township, Armstrong county.

Supplement for Kittanning Manufacturing Company.

Legalizing bounty bonds issued in Burrell township, Armstrong county.

By Mr. Miller, of Allegheny—Authorizing the opening of air courses and water drains for coal mines, under act of April 16th, 1838, relative to underground private roads.

By Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Authorizing the School Directors of Patton township to pay surplus bounty fund for school purposes.

By Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny—Authorizing the making of new indexes to deed books of Recorder's office, Allegheny, and regulating the manner of keeping the same.

Supplement to act passed May 1st, 1861, relative to applications for admission to alms houses.

Supplement to act annexing Manchester borough to Allegheny.

By Mr. Ford, of Allegheny—Incorporating the Pennsylvania Mining and Transportation Company.

By Mr. Beckert, of Allegheny—Supplement relative to weights and measures.

Mr. Hickman, of Chester—Joint resolution naming Anthony Wayne and Robert Fulton, as Pennsylvania's choice for statues of two statesmen to be placed in the Old Capitol at Washington, and authorizing the Governor to employ native artists for furnishing the statues.

Mr. Gallagher of Westmoreland—Authorizing school directors of Bolivar borough, Westmoreland county, to borrow money.

Mr. Westbrook, of Pike—Defining and regulating the liabilities of Railroad Companies.

Pending discussion of the last bill, adjourned.

Proposed Act Repealing Consolidation Act.

A further supplement to an act entitled "A further act incorporating the City of Pittsburgh, extending its boundaries, enlarging its corporate powers, and perfecting its municipal organization," &c., &c., approved the 6th day of April, 1867.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the townships of Oakland, Collins, Liberty, Peebles and Pitt named in said act shall be stricken out and excluded from the territory described as the Central District of said city in said act; and that said several townships shall form no part of, nor be included in said city of Pittsburgh, but shall resume and continue their respective township organizations and powers as if said act of the 6th April, 1867, had not been passed.

SECTION 2. That the act of March 1, 1845, sections one to five inclusive, relating to the admission of additional wards into the city of Pittsburgh, (p. laws 88) is hereby re-enacted and extended to all the townships above named in section one of this act. And the territory of any one of said townships or of any election precinct, or of any borough hereafter created in said townships, shall be deemed and taken as a *section* capable of application and admission under the provisions of said act.

Provided, That after such admission the districting or division of the admitted territory into wards and its representation in Councils, shall be regulated by the act of April 6, 1867, to which this a supplement.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Delegates to Republican State Convention Instructed for Grant and Curtin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BELLEFONTE, February 24, 1868.

At a meeting of the County Committee, Gen. James A. Beaver was chosen Representative Delegate, and he and the Senatorial Conferees were unanimously instructed for Grant and Curtin.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO, FOR GRANT.—At a meeting of the Jefferson County, Ohio, Republican Committee, in Steubenville, Saturday, A. G. DeLarue, Henry Beall, A. T. Markle, Gen. A. G. McCook, R. Martin and R. A. Sherrard, Jr., were appointed delegates to the Union State Convention, and Wm. Kerr and S. C. Kerr, L. W. Sutherland, Ed. Mansfield, Wm. R. Allison, Joseph Shane and J. Holliday alternates. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Hon. E. M. Stanton, and declaring Gen. Grant the first choice of the Convention for the Presidency.

A bureau is about to be organized in New York for correspondence with western Governors, to arrange for the employment of the idle laborers of the city. If the surplus laboring population of our great cities could be spread over the agricultural regions of the country, it would conduce greatly to the advantage of all concerned—city, country and laborers.

USURPATION!!

PRESIDENT TO BE IMPEACHED.

The House has Decided.

VOTE—126 AYES TO 47 NAYS.

EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITOL.

Nothing Like It Since 1861.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Speeches For and Against Impeachment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1868.

An Exciting Day.

The excitement of to-day is unparalleled by anything in the history of Washington since the secession days of the winter of seven years ago, and in the throngs at the capital, the rumors on the streets, and the general turmoil throughout the city, brings to mind many of the eventful scenes which immediately preceded the inauguration of the war. Yesterday was remarkably quiet. Extraordinary rumors were afloat, such as that the President would certainly resign, that Grant had been arrested, and that Stanton had summoned a guard to surround the War Department, but no credence was given to any of them, and there was no stir or bustle on the streets to indicate the important events pending and so soon to transpire.

The Rush to the Capital.

The House by resolution met at ten o'clock. The debate was to be continued from that time until five, when, by agreement, a vote was to be taken. As early as seven o'clock people began to crowd towards the Capitol and to fill the corridors around the House galleries, waiting for the arrival of the doorkeepers to let them enter and be seated. By eight o'clock enough had assembled to fill every seat in the galleries, though they had two hours to wait before the doors would be opened. The weather was very stormy and unpleasant, but that did not deter finely dressed ladies from participating in the general rush, and taking their chances in what grew to be a mob an hour before the House met.

The Scramble for Seats.

At about half past nine the doors of the gallery were thrown open. Such a torrent of people—men, women and children—as streamed in from every door, filled every seat, and mercilessly ran over each other, and against each other, and top of each other, in the struggle for an advantageous point of view and audience, was never before seen at the capitol. The metropolitan police force, in addition to the regular capitol police force, had been detailed for duty and the preservation of order, but what they were able to do availed little. The crowd was too large and too determined for anything short of a regiment with bayonets to secure order. Five minutes sufficed to fill every available inch of sitting and standing room in the galleries, and then the crowd outside was larger than that inside.

The Ladies Displeased.

The ladies, who filled every avenue of approach to the galleries, sent for members, importuned for seats, and grumbled most lustily, and at times unmannerly, because they could not get what was not to be had. The Speaker was besieged with letters for permission to enter the reporters' gallery. He sent to all his best respects and politest apology, but the reporters had complained on Saturday, and he could not possibly permit strangers or ladies to fill their gallery, so there was nothing left for those who had been unsuccessful in the scramble for seats but to lounge about where they could best find room.

Enough of them went to the other wing of the Capitol to fill the galleries of the Senate Chamber to overflowing, though there was nothing of interest to attract them there. Mr. Doolittle was making a speech on reconstruction—which was a thrice told tale—to which nobody came to listen.

The House Comes to Order.

Ten o'clock precisely, and the Speaker's gavel commands attention on the floor, and breathless stillness in the galleries. Seven hours yet till the vote is taken, and nothing but dull speeches in the meantime. But the crowd has come not to hear speeches, but to see the House of Representatives impeach the President of the United States, and will wait in silence and hunger for three days, if necessary. They brought provisions and flasks of water.

The Debate.

Mr. Ashley rises as the first speaker. He evidently feels that much of the triumph which the day will witness belongs to him, and as he utters his first sentences one can almost translate them into an announcement that he is the *primum mobil* of the whole thing. Such are not his words, but such certainly is his manner as he looked first at the galleries, then at the Speaker, and then at his colleagues. He talks of the gravity of the subject and deprecates party spirit, and consumes his allotted thirty minutes much to his satisfaction.

Mr. Boyer, of Pa., follows Mr. Ashley. He is against impeachment, but it is evident from his style of address that his influence is not great among his colleagues. Yet he makes his speech and leaves none of his thirty minutes unoccupied.

Next Mr. Kelsey, of New York. Kelsey is an impeacher, and has been all along. He was one when there were few others, and now that the majority is with him, he feels an additional weight of glory on his shoulders, and would make an eloquent speech, but rhetoric is not in his line. So he says what he has to say as best he can, and is earnest, if not eloquent.

Mr. Cake is the next to claim the floor and attention. He is a Republican and an impeacher, and gets a silent, if not an attentive audience.

Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, catching the Speaker's eye, is good enough to ask leave to print what he wants to say, and there is no objection, but on the contrary fervent though inaudible thanks, and the wish that others would do the same.

Messrs. Blair, of Michigan, and Driggs, of Michigan, follow in dull and uninteresting succession. The crowd would like them to follow Beaman's example, and ask leave to print, but they insist on speaking and are allowed to proceed.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, commands attention and makes a strong speech against the nominally accused but really condemned President. He says the path of duty is plain to him, and he has confidence in the people.

Next Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania. He is reputed the ablest lawyer in the House. He is certainly the most uninteresting speaker there. You can't hear him three feet off. He reads what he has to say, and reads it as if to a friend close by. Enough is heard in the reporter's gallery, which is fortunately close by, however, to tell that he is opposed to the resolution, but for that matter it is a party question, they say, and if you know which party a man belongs to you need not listen to his speech to find out how he will vote.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, follows Mr. Woodward; as an able lawyer and a man who always commands the attention of the House, he makes a strong speech, condemns the President, and advocates impeachment. Here is the strongest case of conversion since the subject was last up, and the fact is whispered on the floor and in the galleries. If votes were needed, Mr. Wilson's speech would make them.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, next, and then Mr. Butler of Massachusetts. The latter, with little to say, but that little strong and like Ashley, a consciousness of himself as the motive power that set the ball rolling.

Then Fernando Wood, who talks of the Constitution, and says the people will hurl the Radicals from power. He speaks with good address, but without warmth or force. A studied speech, evidently, which the House will not heed.

Messrs. Pruyn, of New York; Sitgreaves, of New Jersey, and Poland, of Vermont, each manage to get in a few remarks. Pruyn is strong and vigorous, and opposed to the impeachment. Sitgreaves is weak and on the same side. Poland is inaudible, but an impeacher.

Then, we have Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, and nobody shakes the Duncan letter at him. He has changed sides since he wrote that letter, and appears now as the champion of freedom, and therefore wants Johnson impeached. He hopes never more to speak of Andrew Johnson as President of the United States. Judd, Harding and Pike come next, one after the other. They are impeachers all, and talk of the President as the great criminal of the age.

Next Eldridge, of Wisconsin, who is not an impeacher. He speaks well, makes strong points and gives five minutes of his time to General Cary, who wants to say a few words on the same side of the question.

Two gentlemen, unknown to the galleries, got two minutes each from Mr. Eldridge to explain their votes.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, begins by disclaiming all party feeling. He is for impeachment, as all men are who to-day commence by telling how gravely they approach the subject.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, speaks with great force and feeling and something of eloquence, too. An impeacher, of course.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, and Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, follow, with the two best speeches on the Democratic side. They are both able, and Marshall's is logical if not convincing. Marshal said the Republicans had been whipped into this course, and Mr. Bingham called him to order. The Speaker sustains the point, and rules that it is discourteous to say the Republicans have been whipped into impeachment.

All this brings the hour of the day to 4:40, when the Speaker recognizes Mr. Stevens, who sits at the clerk's desk, waiting to be heard. The galleries are all attention. The members crowd forward and gather around Mr. Stevens, who rises, inaudibly utters a few words and hands a roll of manuscript to the clerk, with a request that it be read. It is a speech which the old man has prepared, but cannot deliver. Mr. McPherson reads it and the House listens, but is impatient for the last word, for five P. M. is close at hand, and the vote is the great event of the day.

Five o'clock arrives. The speeches are all concluded. The resolution is read and the roll is called. A strict party vote and no mistake, except you count Stewart, of New York, and Cary, of Ohio, as Republicans, which they do not claim to be. Near the end of the roll four Washburns are called one after the other. One is absent. The other three vote aye, all of them. When impeachment was last before the House they all voted no.

Not much excitement and no anxiety for the result is anticipated. A little buzz while the clerk counts the tables, and a few whispers of "how does it stand," a question soon answered by the Speaker. After recording his own vote in the affirmative, he announces that on the passage of the resolution, the yeas are 127 and the nays 46, so the resolution is passed, and for the first time in the history of the American Government the President of the United States is impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stevens then offered a resolution authorizing a committee of two to proceed to the bar of the Senate, and inform that body that the House of Representatives had impeached Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors, and further that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, and to send for persons and papers and records to prepare for the trial. He demanded the previous question, which was about to be ordered, when the Democrats commenced by motions to adjourn to delay action. During the calling of the yeas asd nays the vast audience that had filled the galleries since ten o'clock this morning, commenced to retire. The rules were then suspended, and the resolutions for the two committees were finally passed by a party vote.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Stevens and Bingham to inform the Senate, and Messrs. Stevens, Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, of Iowa, Logan, Julian and Ward as a Committee to draw up articles of impeachment.

To Western Associated Press.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House reassembled at ten o'clock and resumed consideration of the impeachment resolution. The interval between this hour and noon being technically regarded as belonging to the session of Saturday, the desks of members were sparsely occupied at the opening of the proceedings, but every seat in the galleries, save some in the diplomatic gallery, was filled.

The debate was opened by Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, who in the course of his remarks, said the House was now brought face to face with a man who was recognized as an enemy of the Government, and as a strong ally and friend of the lost cause; a man whose public and private acts had been marked by violations of the law. Dare the House longer shrink from the exercise of its power in rescuing the Government from the usurper, and thus proclaiming that the Government was one of constitutional law, not of usurped powers. When, two months ago, the House voted down impeachment, he had encouraged loyal men to keep their hearts, and that time would vindicate them. He did not now exult in that vindication. He had much rather that the acts of this accidental President would fall to the ground, or that he had so administered the Government as to bring it back to the paths of peace, union and prosperity. The impeachment of this man was necessary, if not for the safety of the nation, at least to teach a lesson to future Presidents, and to vindicate the matchless Constitution of the country.

Mr. COOK being allowed one minute remaining unoccupied from Mr. Ashley's time, declared that in voting for the resolution of impeachment, he held, that not only had the tenure of office law been violated by the President, but if that law had not been in existence, the President had exercised a power entirely unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. BOYER addressed the House in opposition to the resolution, and contended that even though the tenure of office law were Constitutional, there was no violation of it, either in letter or spirit, in the removal of Stanton. Mr. Stanton was appointed by Abraham Lincoln, and if the act had been in existence one month after the termination of Lincoln's administration, his functions as Secretary of War would have ceased by the very terms of the act, and he had ever since continued in office simply at the pleasure of the President. He defied any gentleman on the other side to point out any provision of the Tenure of Office law, which had been violated by the President. If any person had violated the law in this matter, it was Edwin M. Stanton himself, who was holding on to the office after his term had expired.

Mr. KELSEY addressed the House in support of the resolution, arguing as a question of law that the President should be impeached. In reference to the warning and menace contained in Mr. Brooks's speech on Saturday, in case an attempt should be made to suspend the President pending impeachment, he claimed that when impeachment was for an indictable act, it was the same as a criminal proceeding, and the court having jurisdiction of the offense must necessarily have jurisdiction of the person of the criminal, and have full control of his movements. The criminal, as a matter of course, has no power to perform his functions.

Mr. CAKE supported the resolution of impeachment. He believed the public mind was ready for the event. To trifle longer with the question was to trifle with the just demand of the loyal men of the nation. Around Edwin M. Stanton were gathering the sympathies of the people.

Mr. BEAMAN followed on the same side, yielding one minute to Mr. PRICE, who said for two long years the people in Congress and the people out of Congress had been keeping watch and ward at the portals of liberty, and that Andrew Johnson, with a recklessness peculiar to himself, was rushing madly and furiously on his fate.

Mr. BLAINE said the House was about to act under the plain authority of the Constitution. There was no question of law involved in the matter at all. The President had openly and plainly violated the law, thrown down the gauntlet and dared Congress to the issue. Congress must accept the challenge, and must meet the issue.

Mr. DRIGGS said if the whole Democratic party, and every other party, were clamoring at the doors of Congress and seeking vengeance against every man who supported the impeachment resolution, he trusted there was not a member present who would not vote for it on conviction, and without regard to any threats.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, declared he should vote for the resolution before the House, acting with a majority of the Republican members. He had not hitherto favored impeachment against the President, not because he did not believe him morally guilty of impeachable offenses, not because he did not execrate his administration, but because he felt that in the case as heretofore presented, there might be a doubt of his conviction. Rather than branch out on a doubtful experiment in the House, that the President warned of the power of the House, and indebted for its forbearance, would so conduct himself as to avoid the necessity of resorting to the extreme remedy provided by the Constitution; but all such hopes had been disappointed. Every act of forbearance had been but a fresh invitation to further and more flagrant aggressions, until at last he had flung himself against the very bulwarks of the Constitution, defying the laws, and overriding the co-ordinate branches of the Government. The time had now arrived when the people's representatives could no longer delay the vindication of the Constitution.

To him the pathway of duty was plain. He scorned the threat which had been made upon this floor. He feared no appeal to the people, but courted such an appeal. Gentlemen had not read history if they had not learned that in all contests between an Executive and Commons, the representatives of the people had triumphed in the end. That great party which, with patriotism, courage, fidelity and heroism, had carried the country in triumph and glory through the war, would not now fail in this great mission. That party which overcame the undivided and compacted strength of all the rebels in arms, sustained and supported by the sympathy of two-fifths of all the votes in the States not in open rebellion, would not now be overcome by a band of mercenary camp followers of a corrupt and treasonable administration.

The time had now come when the President should be promptly impeached for his last great crime, committed against the Constitution. His longer continuance in office was a perpetual and enduring menace against the peace and prosperity of the country. The whole official career of the President had been marked by a wicked disregard of all his obligations of public duty, and by a degree of perfidy, treachery and turpitude unheard of in the history of the rulers of a free people. As mendacious as he was malignant, he had attempted in his official capacity, to hurl down and destroy the bravest, the noblest, the best in the land. His administration has been a constant and prolonged warfare against all the material interests of the country. It had prostrated business; it had oppressed labor; destroyed States; impaired the public credit, and sapped the public morals. Surrounded by red handed rebels, advised and counselled by the worst men that ever crawled like filthy reptiles at the footstool of power, he has used all the vast authority of the Governmen to prevent an union of the States, the restoration of the harmony, peace and happiness of the country. The loyal men in the rebel States have been brought to a condition, under his administration, from the contemplation of which all men recoil with horror. Murder, rapine, incendiarism, robbery and all the crimes stalk through the whole land, and every day he remains in office adds to the long list of victims of Rebel vengeance, cruelty, not to say hate.

With such a President, nearly all the departments of the Government had become demoralized and corrupt to an extent which could find no parallel in the history of any country in any age. The Attorney General, not satisfied with being his medium, through which so many mail robbers, counterfeiters and public plunderers have been pardoned and turned loose upon the country, has with ostentatious and boastful audacity proclaimed that he will not vindicate the laws of Congress.

Look at the Navy Department, with its profligacy, robberies and persecutions of the country. The administration of the Treasury Department was characterized by the most appalling frauds, with countless millions of revenue stolen to go into the pockets of thieves, partizans and plunderers, or to make up a vast political fund to demoralize and corrupt the people. The Interior Department, with the land jobbing and contracts, and corrupt extension of patents; the Postoffice Department arraigned before the House by Committee of the House, and the State Department arraigned before the rulers of the earth for its failure to vindicate the rights of the nation and the citizens of the nation. Confronted as we are this day, by this state of things, so threatening to the national existence, and so destructive to all that is held dear to posterity, where is the patriotic man of any political organization, who does not call upon Congress to sternly do its whole duty and purge this Capital of the crimes that now defile the nation?

During the delivery of Mr. WASHBURNE'S speech, the hour of twelve arrived, when the session of Saturday terminated, and the regular legislative session of Monday commenced.

Mr. WOODWARD obtained the floor, refusing to yield a few minutes time to Mr. WASHBURNE to conclude his remarks, because of the slanders uttered by him against the President, and proceeded to address the House against the impeachment resolution. He argued that the resolution of impeachment was a mistake, and that any impeachment of the President on the idea that Secretary Stanton was within the protection of the tenure of office bill was what Fouche, the Chief of the old French Police, would have called worse than a crime—a blunder. Whatever executive power the Federal Government possessed was vested in the President, who was the sole trustee of the people in that regard. In the matter of appointment to office and the treaty making functions, a check was imposed upon the President, but even in these instances the power exercised was the President's. The concurrence of the Senate was only a regulation for the exercise of the power. It was a mere advisory discretion, not an executive power. The separateness and completeness of this executive power in the hands of the President, was a doctrine essential to the harmony of the system of Government, and to the responsibility of the President to the people. If Congress meddled with it, Congress became a tresspasser, and to act an impertinent nullity, and the President was not to be impeached for disregarding it.

He quoted extracts from the debate in the first Congress upon the Executive department, and argued that that debate settled this question absolutely, and demonstrated the utter unconstitutionality of the act of March 2d, 1867. He also argued that by the very items of that very act itself, Mr. Stanton did not come within its scope. He quoted Senator Sherman and Messrs. Spalding and Bingham as taking that same view of the law when it was under consideration. Mr. Johnson was a man of the Republican party's own choosing, and he verily believed that the President was trying to restore the Union, to pacificate the country, and administer his high office with a faithful regard to the obligations of the Constitution and the best interests of the people. He seemed to him to be the true friend to the whole of his country, a faithful public officer, and entitled to Cabinet advisers who were his friends and not his enemies. Congress had far better sustain such a man in his constitutional rights, and address itself to the relief of the suffering country, than to waste its time and the people's money in the impeachment of a faithful public servant, on charges that are both false and foolish. At the risk of denunciation, he (Woodward) denied the right of the Senate to try an impeachment. The House was not composed, as the Constitution required of members chosen by the people of the several States, nor was the Senate composed of two Senators from each State.

In conclusion, he said: Mr. Speaker, so sure am I that the American people will respect this objection, that if I were the President's counsellor I would advise him, if you prefer articles of impeachment, to demur both to your jurisdiction and to that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation that while he held himself impeachable for misdemeanors in office before the constitutional tribunals, he never would subject the office he holds in trust for the people to the unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies who propose to strip him of it. Such a proclamation, with the army and navy in hand to sustain him, would meet a popular response that would make an end of impeachment and the impeachers.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in support of the impeachment resolution, said: Mr. Speaker, the public peace is again disturbed by the President of the United States. He denies to the nation that repose which it so much needs. He will not obey the law, and by it he must be judged. I do not approach this case under the spur of hate or the heat of passion. Its presence I deplore, but its demands I will respect and obey. As a representative it is my duty to see that the laws of the Republic are not defied by a criminal in office, if within the terms of the Constitution a remedy may be found. The presence of the criminal is a palpable fact. The remedy is plain and indisputable, and from the performance of the duty I will not shrink. An impeachment of the President of the United States is made inevitable by his own deliberate criminal conduct as presented to us by the case which now commands our attention. We cannot escape this conclusion, if we would, for the President would hedge us about with new acts of greater enormity, if there be any logic in his course of procedure, which would at last compel us to take up the gage that he has now defiantly cast at our feet. Heretofore his challenges have not been in my judgment in due form of law or stamped with the character of real crimes and misdemeanors, and therefore I have resisted a resort to the extreme remedy which the Constitution has placed in our hands. Perhaps I have been more cautious than most men would have been, but no regrets come to me on this account, for I believe I did my duty.

The considerations which urged upon my mind and moulded my conduct in the case with which the Committee on the Judiciary of this House was charged, are not to be found in the present case. The logic in the former case is made plain, not to say perfect, by the sequence in the present one. The President was working to an end suspected by others, and known to himself. His means then were not known to the law as crimes or misdemeanors, either by the common law or by statute, and are so pronounced. He mistook our judgment for cowardice and worked on until he has presented to us as a sequence a high misdemeanor known to the law and defined by statute. If we permit this to pass unchallenged by that high power with which the Constitution has clothed us, no man can measure the future troubles of this republic.

For one, I am not willing to wait for an ascertainment of the unknown quantities of future Presidential crimes and misdemeanors. We have before us the elements and its quantities ascertained, and I am in favor of wiping it from the Executive blackboard by an impeachment of the criminal who placed it there. Its presence is a source of regret to me, and it must be of mortification to the people of this Republic; but I will force it and they will meet it by asserting the insubordination of the President to the law of the land. He is not a maker of the law or a judge thereof, and it is enough for him to know that the Constitution, which he is sworn to preserve, protect and defend, says that he shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed. What laws? Those which are passed in pursuance of the terms of that Constitution, which he is sworn to preserve, protect and defend. And how are these laws passed by the two houses of Congress, with the approval of the President, or in such case as he does not approve, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it, and if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. What kind of a law? One which the President shall take care that it be faithfully executed. The Constitution does not make him judge of the law, but an Executive thereof, and he is bound to execute that which the law-making power decrees to be the law of the land. Whatever may be his opinion of the law as a mere individual member of the national family, he is bound to yield to that higher duty which the Constitution imposes upon him as an officer of the State. If his conscience forbid, he may resign the trust, but he has no right to retain the power of a public office, and subordinate that to the judgment of a mere individual member of the community, or the nation which has clothed him with executive powers for the enforcement of its laws. As a public officer no such plea can be properly entered in his behalf, because he is not only sworn to execute the law but also possesses the right of resignation. If his conscience will not permit him to execute a given law, he may resign his trust and leave to his successor the performance of a duty in which his judgment as an individual will not surrender to his obligations as a public officer.

A willingness to submit to the penalty subscribed for the violation of a law may to some extent excuse disobedience on the part of a private citizen, and at the same time avail nothing to the public officer. The latter may at any time, by resignation, become a private citizen, but the former cannot become a public officer in this country except by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. If he accepted the result of their suffrages, he merges his individuality into that of an official creature, which binds itself by an oath as an executive officer to do that which as a mere individual he may not believe just, right or constitutional. Such an acceptance removes him from the sphere of the right of private judgment to the place of the public officer, and binds him to observe the law, his judgment to the contrary notwithstanding. The Constitution invests the President with executive power in order that he may take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Every abuse of this power, whether it be an improper use, exercise of it, or by neglect or refusal to exercise it, is a breach of official duty, but it is not every breach of official duty that can be charged as a crime or misdemeanor against the delinquent officer.

Whatever doubt may have arisen in other cases of the criminal character of the official conduct involved, this one we are now considering, presents no basis on which to rest a doubt. Deliberately, not to say defiantly, the President has violated a penal statute of the United States, and thereby committed a high misdemeanor, which the law says shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court, by act of March 2d, 1867, section 6. All of the circumstances attendant upon this case show that the President's action was deliberate and wilful. There is not a shade of excuse or palliation in the case, as is presented to us, he perversely has rushed upon his own destruction obstinately; he has forced upon us an issue in which we must join, or prove ourselves unworthy representatives of a free people. We have not sought this issue, but have resorted to every legitimate means to avoid it. We have manifested no undue desire to exercise the impeaching power, which is vested in this House exclusively by the express terms of the Constitution. Guided by a sincere desire to pass this cup from our lips, determined not to drink it if escape were not cut off by the presence of a palpable duty, we do at last find ourselves compelled to take its very dregs.

A decent respect for the Executive officer, a patriotic effort to avoid collision between the two Departments of the Government, ever manifested by this House, seems to have been most strangely misunderstood by the President. Our refusal to abuse a power or to resort to it, even while a mere doubt as to the right to exercise it could be urged in opposition thereto, have been construed by him into a license to trample on even the penal statutes of the nation. The result is before us. The President challenges the supremacy of the law, and dishonors his constitutional obligation to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Substantially he affirms that his oath of office may be qualified by the conclusions of his private judgment. He defiantly casts before the representatives of the people his gage, and declares that he will decide what laws are constitutional, and that such only as stand the test of his judgment will he respect, enforce or obey. This is his case. He has elected to base it on a a penal statute. It is for us to traverse this case, and put it to the country. Anything less than this would be a shameful abuse of high trust and a criminal abandonment of duty to my charge. Shall neither of these offenses be placed?

Mr. Speaker, it has been urged in this debate that the President's sole object is to secure a judgment of the courts as to the constitutionality of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers. Such an intent will not justify the commission of a high crime or misdemeanor. Suppose the Court should hold the act to be constitutional. Would the fact that his intent was to have that question decided be a good plea to an indictment for a violation of its provisions? Who is so insane as to assert so preposterous a proposition? Whoever acts in the way and for the purposes suggested, does it at his peril. The risk belongs to the President in this case, not to the law. This plea in his deficiency was not the result of inadvertance or mistaken judgment, and that is the first calculation and deliberate purpose. He committed a high misdemeanor in order to secure a judgment of the Courts.

Sir, we will gratify his desire by referring his case to the highest tribunal known to the Constitution of the Republic, the high court of impeachment. To that august tribunal we will present this case, and with it the law and the criminal. He shall have his day in court, and be brought for his own good and that of his successors in office and that of the United States. Clothed with all the great powers of his high official station, he is as completely subordinate to the law of the Republic as the humblest of its citizens. The public welfare, the repose of the nation, the interest of our institutions, the safety of the Republic itself, require that all persons, official or otherwise, shall be solemnly taught that the law of this land is no respecter of persons; that the high and low, rich and poor, the public officer and the private citizen, are each and all alike amenable to its imperative demands, subject to its high command, subordinate to its supreme authority. The majesty of the law must be asserted, though it strike from his exalted position the Chief Magistrate of the nation. We deplore the necessity, but we must obey the voice of the law.

I speak not as a partisan, but as a custodian of a trust, whose sacred character urges me to a strict observance of my duty. I will vote for the pending resolution, to the end that the law may be vindicated by the removal of an unworthy public servant from an official position, which he has disgraced by his perverse disregard of duty, and his unjust contempt of the supremacy of the law.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE sustained the impeachment resolution. He declared his belief that in no other way than by impeachment could the majesty of the law and the future safety of the Republic be maintained. If tumult and riot and bloodshed would follow, they would not be caused by the execution of the law. He would assure the gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, that if such would be the result, ten thousand swords would leap from their scabbards; a million bayonets glisten in the sunshine; brave heroes would fill up the ranks; the honor of the old flag would be maintained; peace and quiet be restored, and the nations of the earth would again learn that the Government of the United States was a Government of law.

Mr. WOOD addressed the House against the impeachment resolution. He said the proceeding is as unwarranted as it is unprecedented. The President has been guilty of no legal or moral offense under the Constitution and laws. The grounds on which the resolution of impeachment is sought to be maintained are all frivolous, technical and utterly unworthy of any attempt at refutation. If any branch of the Government has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, it is that which would usurp all power and make the co-ordinate branches subservient to its will and its selfish, partizan desires. The President has been careful to maintain his oath of office, which requires him to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, to the best of his ability, and this is the extent of his offending and no more. If the House, aided by a like spirit and for a like motive the Senate shall consummate this proceeding and displace the Chief Magistrate of the nation under so slight a pretext, it will commit an offense far greater in effect than that attempted by the leaders of secession in 1861. Their effort was to accomplish territorial disintegration. This effort is to disorganize the Government itself. If carried through, the public credit receives a fatal blow, because the instability of our political institutions becomes manifest, and this basis, upon which now rest all monetary and proprietary interest, will be shaken. As a consequence, this great industrial interest will become paralyzed, taxation will become materially enhanced, the currency further depreciated, trade and commerce destroyed, and the people, taught by the example of Congress, will learn to disrespect and disregard the authority of the official power so necessary for the protection of life, liberty and property. Thus would social and political evils follow, alike subversive of peace and the public good.

Will the necessity for the removal of the President justify the probability of such experiments at this time? Is our national condition in that square position to warrant an experiment so fraught with possible dangers? If such considerations have no weight with the majority of this House, can that party bear the responsibility it will thus incur? Can it take upon itself the odium of all extraordinary and revolutionary proceedings? Can it escape from the consequences incident to so violent a remedy for imaginary wrong, that no motive of public good will sustain it? I implore the gentlemen of the House, before these impending calamities, let them reflect upon the personal consequences of the step they are about to take. If the danger to the country and to the country's existence, and the existence of their party can excite no alarm, let them remember their oaths of office, the constituency to whom each must render his account, and the individual liability thus incurred. In our position as members of this House, we are not our own agents. We are here in a representative capacity. Nor do we reflect alone the voice and wishes of politicians at home.

Under the theory and laws of our country, we are all the servants of the whole people, whose wants and wishes we represent on this floor. To their happiness and prosperity let us devote ourselves; to their best interests let us be faithful, and to their bidding let us bow, so that we may hereafter meet them without fear and without reproach. The day will speedily come when all of us must render an account of our stewardship, not only to our friends and neighbors, but to God and our country. Let us try so to discharge this duty that whether living or dying, in public or private life, in the presence of our families or of our Maker, we can justify and maintain our conduct.

Mr. PRUYN followed on the same side, arguing in support of the constitutional power of the President in the matter, which is the gravamen of the charge against him.

Mr. POLAND having five minutes allowed him, next spoke in favor of the impeachment resolution.

Mr. STOKES having ten minutes allowed him, followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. PIKE having six minutes allowed him, stated the grounds on which he sustained the resolution of impeachment.

Mr. NICHOLSON opposed the resolution, and declared his belief that the assumed violation of the tenure-of-office-law was a mere pretext, and that the true motive for the proposed impeachment was to be found in the determination to remove the President, not as an obstacle in the path of reconstruction, but as a dreaded obstacle to the unconstitutional measures to be resorted to for success.

Mr. MILLER sustained the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE addressed the House in opposition to the resolution. He asked whether the gentleman on the other side believed or expected that it was possible for this Government of several coequal departments to exist when not only warring with each other, but when the one had not the confidential counsels of the other, but a known and determined enemy holding his position against his own pronounced conviction of constitutional right and duty? He believed that this was part of a great organized plan to get rid of the executive, and to invest Congress with all the powers of the Government. It was the execution of a great and determined purpose to subvert and overthrow the Constitution, and to destroy all the constitutional Departments of the Government. It was the carrying out of a purpose long since formed by the most radical of the Republican party. In proof of this he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read notes of a conversation had last fall with a prominent member of the Republican Executive Committee of Maryland, in which the purpose was foreshadowed of removing Mr. Johnson and putting in his place one who would use the army to carry the Presidential election if necessary. He had no doubt this conspiracy would be carried out.

Mr. JUDD said that his past action in voting for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson had met with the approbation of his constituents, and he had just received a dispatch which justified his proposed action in voting for this resolution. The dispatch was read as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., February 24, 1868.
Hon. N. B. Judd:—
The Republican press and party of the city of Chicago unanimously demand the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. A mass meeting is called for to-morrow evening, to give expression to this feeling.
J. D. OTIS, Chairman.

Mr. HARDING said that his constituents had instructed him to unite his voice and vote with the Representatives of the loyal millions in demanding the impeachment of the criminal who occupied the Presidency.

Mr. SHANKS said that in this juncture the House should speak but one word, and strike but one blow, and that the blow should come first.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate. He said: I agree with those gentlemen who have gone before me, that this is a grave subject and should be gravely treated. It is important to a high official who is the subject of these charges, and it is important to a nation of forty millions of people, now free and rapidly increasing to hundreds of millions. The official character of the chief of this grand nation being thus involved, the charge, if falsely made, is a cruel wrong. If, on the other hand, the misdemeanor and usurpations charged against him are true, he is guilty of as an atrocious attempt to usurp the liberty and destroy the happiness of this nation as was ever perpetrated by the most detestable tyrant who ever oppressed his fellow-men. Let us, therefore, discuss the questions in no partisan spirit, but with legal accuracy and impartial justice. The people desire no victim, and they will endure no usurpers.

The charges, so far as I shall discuss them, are few and distinct. Andrew Johnson is charged with attempting to usurp the powers of other branches of the Government; with attempting to obstruct and resist the execution of the law; with misprision of bribery, and in the open violation of laws which declare his acts misdemeanors, and subject him to fine and imprisonment, and with removing from office the Secretary of War, during the session of the Senate, without the advice or consent of the Senate, and with violation of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers."

There are other offenses charged in the papers referred to the committee, which I may consider by themselves. In order to sustain impeachment under our Constitution, I do not hold that it is necessary to prove that a crime is an indictable offense, or any act *malum in se*. I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania on the other side of the House, who holds this to be a purely political proceeding. It is intended for a remedy for malfeasance in office, and to prevent the continuance thereof. Beyond that it is not intended as a personal punishment for past offenses, and for future example.

Impeachment under our Constitution is very different from impeachment under the English law. The framers of our Constitution did not rely for safety upon the avenging dagger of a Brutus, but promised peaceful remedies, which should prevent that necessity. England had two systems of jurisprudence, one for the trial and punishment of common offenders, and one for the trial of men on higher statues, when it was found difficult to convict before the ordinary tribunals. This latter proceeding was by impeachment or by bills of attainder, generally practiced to punish the official malefactor, but the system soon degenerated into political and personal persecution, and men were tried, condemned and executed by this court from malignant motives. Such was the condition of the English laws when our Constitution was framed, and the Convention determined to provide against the abuse of that high power, so that revenge and punishment should not be inflicted upon political or personal enemies, hence the whole punishment was made to consist in removal from office, and bills of attainder were wholly prohibited.

We are to treat this question, then, as wholly political, in which, if an officer of the Government abuse his trust or attempt to pervert it to improper purposes, whatever be his motive, he becomes subject to impeachment and removal from office. The offence being indictable, does not prevent impeachment, but it is not necessary to sustain it. [See Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, Madison and others.] Such is the opinion of our elementary writers. Nor can any case of impeachment tried in this country be found where any attempt was made to prove the offense indictable and criminal.

What, then, are the official misdemeanors of Andrew Johnson disclosed by the evidence? On the 2d day of March, 1867, Congress passed an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers." Among other provisions it enacted that no officer who had been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate should be removed from office without the consent of the Senate, and that if, during vacation, a suspension should be made for cause, such cause should be reported to the Senate within twenty days after their next meeting. If the Senate should deem the reason of the suspension sufficient, then the officer should be removed and another appointed in his stead; but if the Senate should refuse to concur with the President, and declare the reasons insufficient, then the officer suspended should forthwith resume the functions of his offince, and the powers of the person performing its duties should cease.

It is especially provided that the Secretary of War shall hold his office during the term of the President by whom he may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, unless removed by and with the consent of the Senate as aforesaid. On the 12th of August, 1867, during the recess of the Senate, the President removed the Secretary of War, whose term of office had not expired, requiring him to surrender the office with the public property, and appointed General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

When Andrew Johnson assumed the office of President, he took the oath to obey the Constitution of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This was a solemn and enduring obligation. Nor can he plead exemption from it on account of his conduct at the time it was administered to him. An attempt to obstruct the execution of the law, not a mere omission amounting to negligence, which would have been a misdemeanor, but a bold conspiracy was attempted by him to induce the General of the army to aid him in defeating the operation of this law; and when he had suspended the Secretary of War, he appointed General Grant Secretary *ad interim*, with the avowed purpose of preventing the operation of that law if the Senate should decide in favor of the Secretary, and he says that the General did enter into such a conspiracy to aid him in obstructing the return of the Secretary, notwithstanding the Senate might decide in his favor. This is denied by the General, and a question of veracity rather angrily discussed has arisen between them, and those gentlemen seem to consider that that question is one of importance to the public. In this they are mistaken. Which is the man of truth, and which is the man of falsehood is of no more public importance than if it occurred between two obscure individuals. If Andrew Johnson tells the truth, then he is guilty of a high official misdemeanor, for he avows his effort to prevent the execution of the laws. If the General commanding tells the truth, then the President is guilty of a high misdemeanor, for he declares the same thing of the President, denying only his own complicity.

No argument can make this point plainer than the statement of the culprit. If he and the General told the truth, then he committed willful perjury by refusing to take care that the laws should be duly executed. To show the animus and guilty knowledge with which this was violated, we have only to turn to the proceedings of the Senate, notifying him of his illegal and void conduct, and then to consider that he has since persevered in attempting to enforce it indeed to show his utter disregard of the laws of his country. We have only to turn to his last annual message, in which he proclaimed to the public that the laws of Congress are unconstitutional and not binding on the people. Who after that can say that such a man is fit to occupy the Executive chair, whose duty it is to vindicate obedience and see that those very laws are faithfully obeyed? Then, the great beauty of the remedy and preventative process is clearly demonstrated. He is dull and blind who cannot see its necessity and the beneficial results and purposes of the trial by impeachment.

By the sixth section of the act referred to, it is provided that every removal, appointment or employment made or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, or that the making, sealing, countersigning or issuing of any commissions or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, high misdemeanors, and upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court. Now, Andrew Johnson, on the 21st day of February, 1868, issued his commissionary letter of authority to Lorenzo Thomas, appointing him Secretary of War *ad interim*, and commanding him to take possession of the Department of War, and to eject the incumbent, E. M. Stanton, then in lawful possession of said office. Here, if this act stood alone, would be an undeniable official misdemeanor, not only a misdemeanor *per se*, but declared to be so by the act itself, and the party made indictable and punishable in a criminal proceeding. If Andrew Johnson escapes with bare removal from office; if he be not fined and incarcerated in the penitentiary afterwards under criminal proceedings, he may thank the weakness of Congress and not his own innocence.

We shall propose to prove in the trial, that Andrew Johnson was guilty of misprison of bribery, by offering to General Grant, if he would unite with him in his lawless violence, to assume in his stead the penalties and to endure the imprisonment prescribed by the laws. Bribery is one of the offenses specifically enumerated, for which the President may be impeached and removed from office by the Constitution. Article second, section second, the President has power to nominate and by and with the advice of and consent of the Senate to appoint all officers of the United States whose appointments are not therein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, and fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. Nowhere, either in the Constitution or by statute, has the President power to create a vacancy during the recess of the Senate and fill it without the advice and consent of the Senate, and yet, on the 21st day of February, 1868, while the Senate was in session, he notified the head of the War Department that he was removed from office, and his successor *ad interim* appointed. Here is a plain recorded violation of the Constitution and laws which, if it stood alone, would make a very honest and intelligent man give his vote for impeachment.

The President had persevered in his lawless course through a long series of unjustifiable acts. When the so-called Confederate States of America were conquered, and had lain down their arms and surrendered their territory to the victorious Union Government, and the final disposition of the conquered country belonged to Congress alone according to every principle of the law of nations, neither the Executive nor the Judiciary had any right to interfere with it, except so far as was necessary to control it by military or until the sovereign power of the nation had provided its civil administration. No power but Congress had any right to say when they should be admitted to the Union as States and entitled to the privileges of the Constitution of the United States, and yet Andrew Johnson, with unblushing hardihood, undertook to rule them by his own power alone, to lead them into full communion with the Union, direct them what governments to enact, and what constitutions to adopt, and send representatives to Congress, according to his instructions. When admonished by express act of Congress more than once, repeatedly, he disregarded the warning and continued his lawless usurpations. He has since been known to have obstructed the re-establishment of those governments by the authority of Congress, and has advised the inhabitants to resist the legislation of Congress.

In my judgment, his conduct with regard to that transaction is a high-handed usurpation of power, which long ago ought to have brought him to impeachment and trial, and to have removed him from his position of great mischief. He has been lucky in thus far escaping through false logic and false law, but his acts, which will on the trial be shown to be atrocious, are open evidence of his wicked determination to subvert the laws of his country.

I trust when all come to vote upon this question, we shall remember that although it is the duty of the President to see that the laws be executed, the sovereign power of the nation rests on Congress, who have been placed around the executive to defends his rights, and, as watchmen, to enforce his obedience to the laws and the Constitution. His oath is to obey the Constitution, and our duty is to compel him to do it all—a tremenduous obligation, heavier than was ever assumed by mortal rulers. We are to protect or to destroy the liberty and happiness of a mighty people, and take care that they progress in civilization and defend themselves against every kind of tyranny.

As we deal with the first great malefactor, so will be the result of our efforts to perpetuate the happiness and good government of the human race. The God of our fathers, who inspired them with the thought of universal freedom, will hold us responsible for the noble institutions which they projected, and expected us to carry out. This is not to be the temporary triumph of a political party, but is to endure in its consequence, until this whole continent shall be filled with a free untrammelled people, or shall be a nest of shrinking, cowardly slaves.

The reading of the speech was concluded at two minutes before five o'clock. The House then proceeded, amid great but suppressed excitement, to vote on the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

During the vote excuses were made for the absence of Messrs. Robinson, Benjamin, Washburne and Williams, and Van Horn, of Missouri; Trimble, of Tennessee; Pomeroy, Donnelly, Koontz, Maynard, Shellabarger.

The SPEAKER stated that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent on so grave an occasion; therefore, as a member of the House, he voted aye. The vote resulted—yeas 126, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,
Ames,
Anderson,
Arnell,
Ashley, Nevada;
Ashley, Ohio;
Bailey,
Baker,
Baldwin,
Banks,
Beaman,
Beatty,
Benton,
Bingham,
Blaine,
Blair,
Boutwell,
Bromwell,
Broomall,
Buckland,
Butler,
Cake,
Churchill,
Clarke, Kansas;
Clarke, Ohio;
Cobb,
Coburn,
Cook,
Cornell,
Covode,
Cullom,
Dawes,
Dodge,
Driggs,
Eckley,
Eggleston,
Eliot,
Farnsworth,
Ferris,
Ferry,
Fields,
Gravelly,
Griswold,
Halsey,
Harding,
Higby,
Hill,
Hooper,
Hopkins,
Hubbard, Iowa;
Hubbard, W. V.;
Hulburd,
Hunter,
Ingersoll,
Jenckes,
Judd,
Julian,
Kelley,
Kelsey,
Ketcham,
Kitchen,
Laflin,
Lawrence, Pa.;
Lawrence, Ohio;
Lincoln,
Loan,
Logan,
Loughridge,
Lynch,
Mallory,
Marvin,
McCarthy,
McClurg,
Mercur,
Miller,
Moore,
Moorhead,
Morrill,
Mullens,
Myers,
Newcomb,
Nunn,
O'Neill,
Orth,
Paine,
Perham,
Peters,
Pike,
Pile,
Plants,
Poland,
Polsley,
Price,
Raum,
Robertson,
Sawyer,
Schenck,
Scofield,
Seelye,
Shanks,
Smith,
Spalding,
Starkweather,
Stevens, N. H.;
Stevens, Pa.;
Stokes,
Taffe,
Taylor,
Trowbridge,
Twitchell,
Upson,
Van Aernam,
Van Horn, N. Y.;
Van Wyck,
Ward,
Washburn, Wis.;
Washburne, Ill.;
Washburn, Mass.;
Welker,
Williams, Pa.;
Wilson, Iowa.;
Wilson, Ohio;
Wilson, Pa.;
Windom,
Woodbridge,
The Speaker—126.

NAYS.

Adams,
Archer,
Axtell,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Beck,
Boyer,
Brooks,
Burr,
Cary,
Chandler,
Eldridge,
Fox,
Getz,
Glossbrenner,
Golladay,
Grover,
Haight,
Holman,
Hotchkiss,
Hubbard, Conn.;
Humphrey,
Johnson,
Jones,
Kerr,
Knott,
Marshall,
McCormick,
McCullough,
Morgan,
Morrissey,
Mungen,
Niblack,
Nicholson,
Phelps,
Pruyn,
Randall,
Ross,
Sitgreaves;
Stewart,
Stone,
Taber,
Trimble, Ky;
Van Auken,
Van Trump,
Wood,
Woodward—47.

The announcement of the result elicited no manifestation, but the immense audience which had filled the galleries and corridors all the day gradually dispersed, till it was reduced to less than one-fourth its original number.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The latter motion was agreed to, this being the parliamentary mode of making a decision final.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crime and misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and that the Committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to take testimony under oath.

The Democratic members attempted to resort to filibustering, but were cut off after an ineffectual effort, by a motion to suspend the rules so as to bring the House immediately to a vote on the resolutions. The rules were suspended, and the resolutions were adopted, yeas 124, nays 47.

The SPEAKER then announced the two committees, as follbws:

Committee of two to announce to the Senate the action of the House—Messrs. Stevens, of Pa., and Bingham, of Ohio.

Committee of seven to prepare articles of impeachment—Messrs. Boutwell, Mass.; Stevens, Pa.; Bingham, Ohio; Wilson, Iowa; Logan, Illinois; Julian, Indiana, and Ward, New York.

The House then at twenty minutes past six o'clock adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire at Jackson, Michigan, on Sunday, destroyed Wilcox's block, occupied by the People's National Bank; Youngloorst & Co., grocers; Ford, tobacconist; Hibbard Bros., fancy goods. Total loss, $70,000; insurance, $40,000. The fire caught from the stove pipe.

The Western Hotel, on West Water street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire at four o'clock yesterday morning. Loss, fifty thousand dollars—insurance, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mrs. Mary A. Peaslee, an inmate of the Insane Asylum, Augusta, Maine, was shockingly murdered yesterday morning by Mrs. Catharine Hurley, another inmate, during a fit of frenzy.

Special dispatches from St. Domingo, Havana and Porto Rico, to the *Herald*, state that the military commissions for the trial of crimes were very active in Havana. A murderer who committed his crime on the 6th, was tried and garroted on the 13th. Gen. Santa Anna and other Mexican notables had addressed the Pope, congratulating him on the safety of his See, and asking his blessing. Gen. Baez has not yet arrived in St. Domingo, and the people are extremely discontented. Orders have been received in Porto Rico to suspend advertising for tenders to lay a cable to St. Thomas.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PITHOLE, PA.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Town Nearly Destroyed.

LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $125,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PITHOLE, PA., February 24, 1868.

Pithole was nearly destroyed by fire to-day. A fire broke out at three o'clock this morning in Dr. Waring's house, caused by the explosion of an oil lamp. In a few minutes the house was in flames. The Confer House next took fire, and in a short time every house on both sides of Holmden street, between First and Second streets, was in flames and rapidly destroyed. The losses are: Christy's drug store, Confer House, Dr. Waring's house, Lewis's saloon, Prescott's liquor store, Levy's clothing store, Ellison's saloon, Konder's clothing store, Jackson's news depot, Postoffice, Deutche's tailor shop, Deye's eating saloon, Rice's butcher shop, Lawyer Sherman's law office, Sand's grocery store, Mercer's boot and shoe store, and several other buildings, all of which were entirely consumed. The wind was so terrific, it was impossible to stop the flames from spreading. The loss is estimated at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For additional Telegraph see 4th page.

It is stated that during the past five years emigration from Ireland has decreased from 117,229 in the first to 72,200 in the fifth. It is also alleged that while the total land under cultivation has decreased, the cultivation of the rest is better, and the crops larger by an average of £3,000,000 a year than they were in 1860 and 1861. The exports of linen and the railway traffic have increased, and the wages of the peasantry have risen fifty to eighty per cent. since the famine. Crime has decreased, and the number of poor applying for official relief has decreased two-thirds.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c. *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO MEN—In the city and Four in the country, to sell an article wanted by everybody. Easy to sell and good profits. J. G. OLIVER & CO., 186 Liberty street.

WANTED—ENGINE—A good Second-hand Portable Saw Mill Engine, &c. Address stating price, condition, how long in use, "P.," Smithfield, Fayette county, Pa.

WANTED—MONEY—On Bond and Mortgage of a first class property, $25,000. Address "O. P.," Commercial office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—In Venango county, Penna. W. C. REHBEN, Real Estate Agent, Oil City, Pa. FT

WANTED—SITUATION—A Young Man who is thoroughly acquainted with his business, wants a Situation as Bookkeeper, Bill Clerk, or any other position where he can be of service. Address "K," Lock Box 150, Allegheny.

WANTED—PURCHASER—Persons desiring Boarding (or otherwise) can purchase an Elegant Walnut Chamber Set, good as new, at a liberal reduction from cost, with privilege of large Second Story Front Room. Apply soon, at 90 BEAVER STREET, Allegheny. tf

WANTED—SOLICITORS—Active Solicitors for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. Best of references required. Apply to LEE & McCLEAN, Room 5, second floor Jones's Building, entrance 67 Fourth street.

WANTED—ROOM—An unfurnished second story Front Room, with a communicating Back Room, in a central location. Sixth or Penn streets preferred. Address, stating terms, Lock Box 338, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Now ready for canvassers, "The History of the War Between the States, Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Send for circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

WANTED—AGENTS—For the Blue Coats, and How they Lived, Fought, and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2 50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d*

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—With Eight or Ten Rooms, in Allegheny, or near Oakland or Lawrenceville. Rent $600 to $700. Address Bishop KERFOOT, 119 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—HOUSE—Any one having a modern built House of Six to Eight Rooms for rent in upper part of Allegheny city, or in direction of Western Avenue, will hear of a good tenant by addressing Lock Box 368, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House in the Sixth, Seventh or Eighth Ward, preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—HOUSE—A House of Nine or Ten Rooms in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, with particulars, Box 1,368 Pittsburgh.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Boarders wanted, Married or Single persons can secure fine Front Rooms, with Boarding, at 46 Liberty street.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a large, pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, by applying at 148 Third street. Possession given April 1st.

LOST.

LOST—BREASTPIN—On Thursday last a Garnet Breastpin. The finder will confer a favor and receive a reward by returning it to No. 22 Congress street.

LOST—DOG—A Tan Terrier Dog, with ears cropped and short tail; had on a Silver Collar with lengthy inscription engraved on it. Answers to the name of "Tippy." The finder will be rewarded by returning same to No. 71 Boyle street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE—Possession on or before April 1. A completely finished place of Twenty-five Acres, near Sewickley, formerly owned by John Fleming, Esq., but for the last two years occupied by R. W. Burke, Esq. It is convenient to Schools, Churches, and Stations; has delightful surroundings, and is in a choice neighborhood. The improvements consist of one House of Nine Rooms, situated on high and dry ground, and lately enlarged and improved at an expense of $1,700; one large Stable and Carriage House, with Gardener's Rooms and Wine Cellar connected; one small Green House, with Fruit Cellar; one Chicken House, with Smoke House above, one Pig House, with Cow Stable attached; one Stone Ice House, with Milk Room; one long Storage Barn and Stable, &c., &c. Every part of the grounds thoroughly drained; with Ornamental and Shade Trees grown; with plantations and roads all complete. There are five producing Orchards of Plum, Pear, Peach, Quince, Apple and Cherry, with two bearing Vineyards, one of Catawba for wine, and one of Concord, for market. A never-failing abundance of pure spring water, supplying eight hydrants. The whole, with all the other costly improvements, will be sold at easy time and for same price per acre as is asked for bare and unimproved land in the neighborhood, or, if desired the back fifteen acres, containing the plantations and improvements, will be sold separately. For particulars and plot of the place, apply to CHARLES McKNIGHT, No. 4 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—In Rochester. Good House, five Rooms and Cellar and Outbuildings; one and a quarter acres; 1,500 Grape Vines, 30 Fruit Trees, &c., nearly all in bearing. The Vineyard alone will clear ten per cent. on the price asked for the property. This property commands a magnificent view of some ten miles of the Ohio river and surrounding towns, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot where all trains stop to and from the city. 20,000 one year old Vines for sale. Address JOHN B. YOUNG, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.; or apply to Prof. R. LEONHART, Western University; or JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTHS

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES—Thirty Acres of Land lying on Squirrel Hill, City of Pittsburgh, within fifteen minutes walk of Brown's Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, known as the George Sutch Farm. This land is desirably located, with many beautiful Building Sites; has an Orchard of ten acres. Will be sold in one piece, or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to A. M. SUTCH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Fine Farm situated in Pine Township, Allegheny County, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Perrysville Plank road, containing 187 acres choice farming land, with Timber, Meadow and good Spring Water, Orchards, &c. There is a Church, School, Wagon-maker and Blacksmith shop at the place. The Farm will be sold in whole or two parts, one to contain 125 acres and the other 62 acres. This is a good chance to establish a tavern or a store. For further particulars address or apply to H. ABEL, Pittsburgh, Postoffice. d*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues).......... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—HOUSES—Apply at 106 Fulton street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A first-class Dwelling House, with eleven Rooms, in complete repair and in a central and pleasant part of the city. If desired, the Furniture, which is nearly new, would be sold or rented with the House. Apply to H. BURGWIN, No. 143 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Two very desirable and convenient Brick Dwellings, situated in a good location in Beaver, Pa. Six daily trains to Pittsburgh. Apply to THOS. McCREARY & CO., Beaver, or McELROY, DICKSON & CO., No. 54 Wood street.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—Cheap, the Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery and Feed Store, in the Borough of Sewickley, Pa. Apply to HAMILTON & McCONNELL, on the premises, or to J. M. CANNON, No. 126 Second street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A well-stocked first-class Drug Store in a central locality, for sale cheap. Terms easy. Address P. O. Box 432.

FOR SALE—TWO SCHOLARSHIPS—On Commercial Colleges of this city. Apply to this office.

FOR SALE—PRESS—A second hand Double Cylinder Taylor Press. Size of bed 31 by 46. Address this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—From 1st of April, a well lighted Front Office, Second Floor. Inquire of JAS. CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story Brick Dwelling, No. 154 South Avenue, Allegheny city, containing Seven Rooms, fitted with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Inquire at HORNER, WOOD & CO.'S, No. 69 Water street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 63 Water street, extending from Water to First street. Apply to S. McKEE & CO.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second sts., from 1st of April. Inquire on the premises of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO.

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A new modern built Double House, containing Eight Rooms and an Attic and large Cellar, with two and a half Acres of Ground, handsomely laid out, with Grapes, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. Stable with four stalls and Carriage House. Situated half a mile from East Liberty, on Wilkinsburg turnpike. Apply to Dr. E. S. ABORN, 134 Smithfield street. tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND STORE—128 Third street, between Smithfield and Wood streets. Also, a small House of Three Rooms in the rear.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—From April 1st, the two-story Dwelling House, No. 174 Second street, near Grant. Inquire of A. D. SMITH, 140 Second street.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On and after April 1st, a pleasant front Parlor located in a desirable part of the city; suitable for a physician. Has been used as such for the past two years. Apply at 148 Third street.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE—Of Nine Rooms, pleasantly situated, 251 Center Avenue, $600 a year. Inquire at the house, or of CHATHAM T. EWING, Attorney-at-Law, 69 Grant street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Three elegant Rooms in the best locality, No. 96 Wood street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A new Frame Dwelling, containing Six Rooms and Two Rooms in the Attic, neatly finished, within two hundred yards of Torrens Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For terms apply to FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—From 1st of April next. The Warehouse, No. 83, on Liberty street, corner of Hay, well suited for Produce and Feed or Grocery Business. Apply on the premises (up stairs), or at my residence, Center Avenue. WILLIS BOOTHE. tf

FOR RENT—COUNTRY HOME—At Mansfield, on Pan Handle Railway, adjoining my residence. A Stone Mansion, containing ten rooms, and Stone Spring House and very superior Soft Water Spring, Wash House, Out Oven, Shrubbery, Fruit, &c.; Stable and five Acres Ground. Possession given on 1st of April. Inquire at No. 121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, of M. B. BROWN, Mansfield. STTH

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Three story House, No. 9 Ross street, Ten Rooms in good order, containing Gas, Marble Mantels, Range, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of ORMSBY PHILLIPS, 121 Second street. tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story House, No. 17 Ross street, fitted with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., Second and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—One of the Cottages near the Fair Grounds, in Pitt township. Possession given immediately. Also, Store on the corner of Market and Second street. For terms, apply at office of Mrs. E. F. DENNY, No. 66 Third street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOM WITH POWER—From April next. Inquire at HEATH'S Planing Mill, corner of Marbury street and Duquesne Way. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS—In the new building erected by the Keystone Savings Bank, 253 Liberty street, corner of Garrison alley. Immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE AND UPPER FLOORS—On Liberty street. The Warehouse is now used as a Grain and Feed Store; Rent of same, $400. The Upper Floors will be rented at a reasonable rate. Apply at once to No. 335 Liberty street, below Wayne.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSES—Those two large four-storied Brick Warehouses on Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Barker's alley, Nos. 191 and 193, are now offered for rent from 1st of April next. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron Works, Wayne street. tf

FOR RENT—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS AND OFFICES—McMASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD, Attorneys, 98 Grant st.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—Part of Warehouse No. 354 Penn street, lately occupied by W. B. Hays & Son. Apply to F. SELLERS & CO., No. 327 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On First street, No. 171, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 294 Penn street.

A CHANGE.

JAMES W. KENNEDY has succeeded S. S. BRYAN, Esq., in the Broker Business, at the office lately occupied by him in the Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth st. Stocks, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on Collaterals, such as sound dividend Stocks, United States, Municipal, State or Railroad Bonds.

P. S.—As he is in direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of Railroad Stocks, Government Securities, Gold, &c., &c., on the same terms which the Brokers there require.

IN WITHDRAWING FROM THE business of Broker in Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate, I cheerfully commend Mr. J. W. KENNEDY to my friends and patrons, as being well qualified by a long business experience to serve them.
S. S. BRYAN.

INTENDING SHORTLY TO REMOVE from the city, I invite any persons who may have unsettled business with me, to address me at my residence.
S. S. BRYAN,
TuSlp No. 99 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

RICH AND HEAVY

GROS GRAINED SILKS,

In Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Mode, Drab, Fawn, Lavender and Garnet.

Pim's Irish Poplins,
French Poplins and
French Merinos,

In all the popular shades.
Black and Colored Alpacas;
Black and Colored French Merinos;
New Styles in French Chintzes and Prints;
Damask, Table Linens, Towelings and Crash;
Utica Sheetings, all widths;
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Tuscarora and Lonsdale Shirting Muslins;
Alexandre Kid Gloves;
Fine Cashmere and Broche Shawls;
Blankets, Flannels and Cassimeres.
A full assortment at Lowest Market Price.

JAMES CALDWELL.
120 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
eodlp

A. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Will Deliver a Lecture on the
SKIN, HAIR, EAR AND EYE,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL,
Tuesday Night, February 25,
Splendidly Illustrated by the Finest Cabinet of Material for the illustration of these subjects in America.
In consequence of the storm last night this Lecture will also be delivered Free.
W. H. MARTIN,
Agent and Manager.

750 DOZ. BROOMS, ASSORTED,
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

NEW
LAKE HERRING.
800 HALF BBLS. in Store and for sale by
JAS. CONNOR,
No. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE PRESIDENT TO BE IMPEACHED.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 126 to 47, adopted a resolution *that Andrew Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.*

The next step will be the preparation of articles of impeachment by the House, and the presenting of them to the Senate, with the demand that that body make provision for the trial. When the articles are prepared the House will appoint a committee to conduct the trial on its part. The process of the trial will be the same as is usual in high courts of justice, and the Chief Justice will preside.

No doubt can exist now that the trial will proceed with the least possible delay, and it will not be prejudging the case to assume that ANDREW JOHNSON will be impeached and deposed from the Presidential office.

THE President sent to the Senate yesterday the name of THOMAS EWING, Sen., of Ohio, to be Secretary of War. Under the circumstances the Senate cannot do otherwise than promptly reject the nomination, and any other which Mr. JOHNSON in the pursuit of his present purpose sees fit to make.

THE President's courage is not equal to the badness of his heart or the criminality of his purpose. He has already begun to explain. Failing at the first step, and perceiving no way to recover himself, he already manifests symptoms of fear and a disposition to retreat. His communication to the Senate yesterday, attempting to explain his directions to THOMAS, bears only this interpretation. One needs not to be deeply versed in character to understand to what grade of offenders such a course is peculiar. History and the records of high crimes instruct us what to infer from it.

THE Committee who went to Harrisburg last week to urge the repeal of the act of consolidation of last winter, we understand, express themselves encouraged with the prospect. It is probable that those opposed to this movement should be active, and without any loss of time cause their side to be heard. Of course neither branch of the Legislature, nor any Committee, will undertake to act without a full hearing from both sides. The movement for repeal was secret and sudden, and it would be entirely unheard of were the Committee to whom the bill has been referred not to give full time for the other side to be heard. We understand that it is the intention of some of our citizens to appear before the Committee to contest there, and, if necessary, in the Legislature, the application for the repeal of the law, which cannot be said to have yet gone fully into operation.

THE President experiences great difficulty in finding a General who will defy the law and inaugurate revolution. He first undertook to draw Gen. GRANT into his service, and, of course, failed. From that moment the General became an impediment to the accomplishment of the revolutionary purpose of the President, whose difficulties were increased by the failure of his first step. Gen. SHERMAN next was tried, and he, too, indignantly declined the service. An application to that sterling patriot, Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, was attended with no better success. It would comport with the spirit and purpose of Mr. JOHNSON to call BEAUREGARD to his aid; but that, it is presumed, even he perceives is impossible at this stage of the game. We had almost forgotten that for a brief hour, General LORENZO THOMAS, of unsavory memory when our army was lying all "quiet on the Potomac," was the President's tool. Though willing enough to serve the usurper's purpose, he failed in the first attempt. It matters little in fact what will be the nature of Mr. JOHNSON'S next move. He has done enough to rouse the people and Congress to the point to which nothing else could have brought them; and he has made the future certain.

THE COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

In times of trial and difficulty individuals enjoy the opportunity of showing whether they are capable of self-guidance—whether they are wise or unwise. One may be placed so fortunately in life, may be so favored by circumstances that scores of years may pass over him without the rise of an occasion for the exercise in any high degree of those qualities which distinguish the sage from the fool. The same thing is true in regard to nations. Disbelievers in democratic institutions used to say about the United States, that their situation in this new country, isolated from the complications of Europe and with almost boundless fields of unoccupied lands for the refuge of our distressed, or turbulent population, was so exceptionally favorable that our example could not be referred to as an exemplar for any other people. The same persons also took pleasure in affirming that a nation's capability of self-government could not be tested in quiet and prosperous times. Should war, especially should internal war arise, a chance would occur, they said, to show whether or not we were capable of the self-denial, unanimity, and perseverance required to sustain the shock and pressure before which any nation must succumb and perish, unless guided and sustained by one, or a few persons appointed by Providence to represent it. Well, war at length came, and the great American people stood the trial, and acquitted themselves in a manner which commanded not only the approval, but the admiration of the world.

As if Providence had designed to subject us to the most complete and satisfactory trial, the wise and beloved leader who had been our pilot through the storms and manifest dangers of war, was taken from us at the moment when we were approaching a part of our voyage rendered perilous by unseen rocks, and by breakers hidden from distant view. Instead of the thoughtful and conscientious guide to whom unlimited power might be entrusted without fear of misuse or abuse, our accidental President seems to find his chief satisfaction in making his influence felt beyond his proper sphere, and in the usurpation of functions he was never intended to exercise. Arrogantly assuming the character of an almost infallible expounder of the Constitution, he has for years, under pretext of maintaining that instrument in its integrity, systematically set up his own arbitrary will against the will of the people who elected him to office. In popular harangues denouncing the actual Congress as "an unconstitutional body hanging on the verge of the Government," he has persistently through his administration thus far kept up an unseemly and irritating contest with the Senate and House of Representatives. At last under circumstances of peculiar aggravation this reckless and unscrupulous usurper has deliberately violated a law of Congress in ordering his subordinate, General LORENZO THOMAS, to assume the office of Secretary of War.

In this proceeding both a law of Congress and a law of the Constitution are trodden under foot. Whether in these disgraceful transactions we see a predetermined scheme of usurpation, or the result of unrestrained passion, in either case the duty of the people is obvious. In this intelligent nation no man, however admired, or high placed he may be—and much less an ANDREW JOHNSON—can play the part of CÆSAR, or the violent usurper with any chances of success. A nation blessed with education, the press, and the telegraph are not to be controlled in that way, nor are they likely to look with indulgence upon any attempt in that direction, however abortive it may be. The people will undoubtedly stand by Congress, and rally to the support of the Constitution and the laws. They will thus prove themselves as capable of defending themselves and their institutions against the encroachments of ambitious demagogues, or would-be tyrants, as during recent years they proved themselves capable of defending themselves and their institutions against armed enemies.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The events of the past few days, at Washington City, have contributed more towards convincing the people of the country of the treasonable and revolutionary purposes of ANDREW JOHNSON, than have all his other acts combined. What the masses of the people either did not see at all, or beheld "through a glass darkly," they cannot now help seeing with perfect distinctness. Wise and experienced statesmen, who hesitated to exercise the power of impeachment while a shadow of doubt remained as to the guilt and designs of the President, hesitate no longer, and declare that he must and shall be impeached. Thinking, prudent men, all over the country, have been hoping that impeachment might be avoided; but they no longer entertain a doubt as to the unlawful and dangerous designs of the President, and they look upon his impeachment as a necessity brought about by his own reckless criminality. Who can doubt now, that the purpose of ANDREW JOHNSON is and all along has been to prevent reconstruction in the interest of freedom, and admit the rebels and traitors of the South to place and power, without either indemnity for the past or security for the future? Who can doubt now, that, in his long, stubborn and persistent struggle against the legislative department of the nation, he steadfastly labored to hinder and delay a just and peaceful settlement of the issues decided by the sword, to the end that the "lost cause" might be regained? Who can doubt now, notwithstanding his oft-repeated asseverations that his only aim was to execute the laws and support the Constitution—and notwithstanding the oath which he took so to do—that he never intended in good faith to carry out the reconstruction laws? Congress has stood as a wall between the liberties of the people and the usurpations of the President; and, finding himself foiled at all points in his treasonable career, he at last determines to set the law and the law-making power at open defiance! This is a most amazing spectacle, and springs from the very madness of treason. Foiled in his attempts to tyrannize over the representatives of the people; failing to carry out his schemes either through diplomacy or duplicity; unable to make pliant tools of high civil and military officers, such as STANTON, GRANT, SHERMAN, G. H. THOMAS, and others, he throws off the mask. The necessity of Mr. JOHNSON'S impeachment is now apparent, and the issue must be boldly and promptly met. The people are ready and they expect Congress will do their duty. It is perhaps well for the country that he has precipitated the crisis at this time. With his capacity for mischief, his boldness in a bad cause, nothing would have been too desperate for him to attempt, had he succeeded in luring GRANT, and other officers of the army into his toils. With the army at his command, and its chief officers under his control, he would have no hesitation in resorting to force to carry out his treasonable purposes. Now that the nation is permitted to behold ANDREW JOHNSON as a usurper of their liberties and a violator of their laws, it behooves them to support their representatives in the exercise of the Constitutional power for stripping him of those high functions which he has sought to use against the welfare of the Republic. Let ANDREW JOHNSON be impeached and deposed.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW.

The language of the Constitution is, "the President shall *nominate*, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate *appoint* all officers;" but it does not authorize him to appoint any officer without such "advice and consent," except during the recess of the Senate, when he can issue commissions which shall run only till the adjournment of the succeeding session of the Senate. The attempt to thrust LORENZO THOMAS into the War Department was therefore not only in violation of the Civil Tenure Act, but clearly in violation of the Constitution—for which Mr. JOHNSON professes so much veneration—and was an act of usurpation, for which, in view of all the circumstances, he should, and we hope will be impeached. And THOMAS, in undertaking to exercise the functions of Secretary of War, has openly violated a law of Congress, and made himself liable to severe punishment. Some persons may not understand what the provisions of the Civil Tenure Act are; we therefore quote the sections applicable to the case:

> SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment to or employment in any office, or shall hold or exercise, or attempt to hold or exercise, any such office or employment, he shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.
>
> SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every removal, appointment or employment made, had, or exercised, contrary to the provisions of this act, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, high misdemeanors, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, every person guilty thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

The Constitution and the law both have been defied, and in the most flagrant manner. Not a month has elapsed since the Senate solemnly affirmed the binding character of this law on the President; and the act of directing General THOMAS to perform the duties of the War Department was not only a flagrant violation of the Constitution and law, but a gross indignity toward that body.

A Movement in the Right Direction.

In the House of Representatives on the 20th instant, the Hon. D. J. Morrell, of this State, asked unanimous consent to offer the following preamble and resolution. On being read, Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, interposed an objection, and they were not received at that time. We hope Mr. Morrell will persist until he obtains a vote on them:

> WHEREAS, The depressed condition of the productive industries of the country is largely due to the burdensome taxation to which it is subjected; and whereas, such taxation is no longer necessary for the credit of the Government, and under the operations of increasing foreign competition must be chiefly borne by the producer, and thus come out of the wages of labor; and whereas, the true interests of the people demand an early declaration by Congress of the policy which its maturer legislation will secure the country; Therefore,
>
> *Be it resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be, and it is hereby, requested to report for the action of this House at the earliest practicable date, bills providing for the removal of the internal revenue tax from all useful productions, for the adjustment of import and tonnage duties so as to equalize the disparities in the cost of capital and labor between our own and competing nations, to encourage the importation of the skilled laborer instead of the product of his labor, secure the balance of trade in favor of this country, and thus insure to the nation financial solvency, a safe and permanent return to specie values, industrial prosperity, and true independence.

WE learn from a Philadelphia paper that the authorities of the United States Mint, in that city, are now engaged in coining, for private parties, considerable quantities of Colorado silver. A single mass from the El Carmen Silver Mining Association, of the value of seven hundred dollars, was yesterday converted into dollar pieces, and paid by Cashier Deleker to the depositors. The coin is particularly handsome. The mine from which this treasure was exhumed is owned in Philadelphia. The silver is of wonderful purity, easily worked, and equal to the finest virgin ore from Mexico.

A DEMOCRATIC meeting in New Orleans has developed the fact that Pendleton is the favorite of the rank and file, and Johnson the favorite of the leaders. The party will be represented in the Presidential Convention, and the contest between the two favorites is going on.

TO-MORROW—Ash Wednesday—is the beginning of the Lenten season.

Johnson for President.

We have the authority of the New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* for saying that "during the last two weeks there has been a great change in Democratic feeling toward the President," as a Presidential aspirant. This writer avers that "It begins to look as though the Democracy may settle on him to lead their ticket next fall." And he adds:

> It is whispered in Conservative circles that Belmont and the principal thinkers in the Manhattan Club are favorable to the nomination of Mr. Johnson, with Hancock for the second place, and a platform dealing with live questions only. Leading Democrats say this ticket would be the strongest that the party could present. Both Johnson and Hancock are perfectly sound on the issues of the present time, and these are the only ones with which the Democratic party should deal in the coming canvass. Some Democrats would rather have men like Horatio Seymour and George H. Pendleton, but if Johnson and Hancock get the nomination they will probably receive every vote that would be polled for the most outspoken Democrat, besides many that would not.

In this connection the opinion of Alexander H. Stephens concerning Mr. Johnson is interesting. He is at present in Philadelphia, where a reporter of the *Inquirer* "interviewed" him. The reporter says he "ventured to suggest bluntly to Mr. Stephens that he should express his choice of a candidate for the next Presidency." The following was Stephens's reply.

> "Well, I am not an active man now; I am a paroled prisoner. However, I don't mind saying that I think Mr. Johnson's re-election would be a good thing for the country. He is the best half-way man that I can see. I have disagreed with him many times, but he is a national man, who tries to do for the best, and who seems to see the clearest. I think his position is a patriotic one, and he is steadfast in it. If the Democratic party could harmonize and nominate him, it would encourage the Southern people to believe that all might yet be well.

AT a late meeting of the National Board of Free Underwriters in New York, it was stated that there has been, since 1858, a steady decrease of rates, and an increasing raito of losses. The statistics of losses show an increase of 100 per cent. The change of rates was made none too soon. Special ground was taken against the practices of hasty adjustment and payment of losses, and of over-insurance. Twelve per cent. is suggested as a permanent rate of interest on insurance capital.

AFTER the terrible powder explosion in China in December, which blew half the town of Hankow to pieces, one of the most curious sights was the great number of bullocks standing about among the debris where their stalls had been, alive and quiet, but denuded of all their hair, and in some cases, literally skinned. Remarkable bullocks to stand "quiet" under such circumstances.

A CHICAGO paper is contending for the unsurpassed and unsurpassable magnitude of the late fire there; and Portland for putting in a claim for precedence in the matter of conflagration, is troubled with the remark that Portland "might be taken up and set down on the burnt district of Chicago, and find itself endowed with comfortable suburbs at that." Chicago is nothing if not pert.

AN Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch says: There is a great revival of business throughout the South consequent upon the advance in cotton. That staple has gone up to prices that make planters jubilant. It sold here lately at 18¼@18¾ cents, and was higher still at Macon, Columbus and Montgomery.

The Vice Presidency.

BEAVER, February 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Allow me, through your excellent paper, to suggest the name of Hon. R. Conkling, United States Senator from the State of New York, as a most suitable candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Who, that knows Mr. Conkling, will not agree with me, that he is not one of the first statesmen of the age? He is in the prime of life, and deeply attached to all the great principles of a republican form of government, and would not only make a sterling officer, but the prestige of his name would enable us to carry the State of New York next fall.

Mr. Conkling's great abilities as a statesman must be at no distant day appreciated by his Government, if not now, by being elected at some future time to the highest office within the gift of the people. A. SUBSCRIBER.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. McClellan has gone to Florence from Vienna with his wife, whose health requires the change. The day before his departure he was entertained at dinner by the Archduke Albert. It appears probable that he has been offered the position of United States Minister to England.

—The French Prince Imperial, who enters his thirteenth year on the 16th of March, will take his first communion in the month of May. His small Highness has now a household commensurate with his "great expectations," composed as follows: General of Division Frossard, Governor: Captain Duperre, of the navy; Colonel de Viel d'Espeuilles, of the cavalry, and Chefs de Batallion Lamey of engineers, and de Ligniville, of infantry, aides-de-camp; M. Bachon, equerry; Dr. Barthez, medical attendant; M. Filon, preceptor, and Mme. Bruat, governante. The apartments of the Prince are in the Pavillon de Flore, opposite the Seine.

—A letter from Rome states that Prince Lucien Bonaparte is to receive the cardinal's hat in that city, and that the Emperor desires that the ceremonial observed when that dignity is conferred on princes should be adhered to on this occasion. In that case Prince Lucien would have to be created cardinal alone in a consistory *ad hoc*, in which no other could be appointed at the same time.

—Mrs. Andrew Johnson, since her husband became the President, has been a patient at Dr. Dio Lewis's.

—Several months ago, paragraphs went the rounds of the papers regarding the fracas at Homburg, between an English member of Parliament, Mr. Labouchere, and a bogus Count Farinia. Mr. Labouchere's offense consisted in his having warned a young American lady against the Count as an adventurer. Recently, it was given out that the Count intended to chastise the Englishman on the public promenade at Nice. A large crowd collected to witness the castigation, and the Count appeared with a heavy cane. Shortly after Mr. Labouchere made his appearance without any weapon, but in the provoking and protecting company of the young American lady. Much walking and counter-walking followed, but no fight took place.

—A Paris paper records the death of Mme. Louis Ducis, *nee* Anna-Euphrosine Talma, at the age of ninety-five years. She was the sister of the great Talma, and married the nephew of the tragic poet who translated Shakspeare into French. A full-size portrait of her is preserved in the Theater Francais in a picture representing the last moments of Talma. She is painted seated beside the great tragedian, holding his hand.

—A well-known German Lutheran in New York, Peter Muller, Esq., has purchased a church edifice located on Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue, for $59,000, and Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, of Philadelphia, has been called as pastor, at a salary of $6,000 per annum.

—Gen. Robert E. Lee, who has steadily refused to write a book on the late war, has just completed the manuscript of his long meditated memoirs of his father, commonly called "Light Horse Harry."

—Carleton, in his correspondence from Constantinople to the Boston *Journal*, says the present Sultan of Turkey is an ignorant, passionate, stolid, low fellow, notwithstanding Victoria sent him the order of the Garter a few weeks ago. It is said that when he gets into a passion the furniture of his palace has to suffer. He throws whatever is at hand at the heads of his attendants, kicks over the marble tables, smashes the fine pier glasses, and works himself into a whirlwind of passion.

STATE POLITICS.

The Montgomery County Republican Convention met at Norristown, on Thursday. Lloyd Jones was nominated Senatorial delegate, and Colonel Mintzer and William Roberts Representative delegates to the State Convention; Horace Royer delegate to Chicago, and George Rice alternate. They were instructed to vote for Grant and Curtin, and the State delegates for Hartranft and Campbell.

The Westmoreland county Republican Committee have elected James A. Logan, Esq., Lieut. S. Jackson and General T. F. Gallagher delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support General Grant for President, and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President. The Committee also appointed D. S. Atkinson, Esq., E. F. Houseman, Esq., and John George, conferees to meet similar conferees from Indiana and Fayette counties to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The delegates from Bucks county were elected last year to the State Convention, and will represent the sentiment of Bucks county, which is for Grant and Curtin.

At an election in Tyrone, Blair county, on Friday, for Judge of Election, Calderwood, the Republican candidate, received 114 votes and McGonigle, the Democratic candidate, 88. This is a Democratic gain of 22 over last fall. The vote was the heaviest ever polled here.

At a meeting of the Republican Committee of Jefferson county, the selection of B. J. Reid, of Clarion, as a delegate to the State Convention, in favor of Grant and Curtin, was concurred in. R. C. Winslow, Esq., of Punxsutawney, was recommended for Senatorial delegate.

It is said that influences are at work to remove Senator Wallace from the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee. Gen. Cass, of Allegheny, Hon. Hiester Clymer of Berks, and others, are talked of in connection with the place.

A telegram from Washington to the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, says that Col. Forney and Senator Buckalew are working together, and have a slate fixed up whereby Buckalew is to be next Governor and Col. F. U. S. Senator—the one to help the other. We suppose this is mere political gossip.

CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.—An adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils of this city will be held in their respective chambers this afternoon at two o'clock.

BAIL FORFEITED.—Mary Quinn, who was released on bail some time since on a charge of assault and battery, was arrested yesterday on a bail piece and committed to the county jail.

REMEMBER the Old Folks' Concert to-night at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner Franklin and Townsend streets. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets can be procured at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s Bookstore, 93 Wood street.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—The Republican voters of Lawrenceville will meet this evening, in Robinson's Hall, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club. Addresses will be delivered by A. M. Brown, Esq., and others.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society will be held this evening in the Western University Building, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. Addresses will be delivered by Drs. A. H. Gross and M. B. Mowry.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—The Junior Fire Company, of Reading, are making arrangements for a grand excursion to Pittsburgh next fall. The Junior's organization is one of the oldest in the Reading Fire Department. The company will have a fine reception and be handsomely entertained.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Coal Men's Trust Company, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. J. Baker, W. A. Herron, W. J. Patterson, Thomas Farrow, J. D. Johnson, A. J. Hagan, J. D. Fackiner, Charles Schleifer, W. R. Boggs, John Gast.

NEWS AGENT AT UNION DEPOT.—Mr. John Canon, who has been with Messrs. Riley & Sergeant, railway news dealers, at their main office in Philadelphia, for the past eleven years, has just taken charge of the agency in this city at the Union Depot. Mr. Canon's long experience in the business, and what we hear of his capacity, induces us to believe he will be popular in his new location, and be cordially welcomed by all who will be brought in contact with him.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Sheriff Reed, of Westmoreland county, arrived in this city yesterday having in charge three persons convicted during the present term of various crimes and sentenced to the Penitentiary—Samuel Hull, convicted of the murder of Charles H. Parker, and sentenced for eight years; J. Brown, larceny of an overcoat from a clergyman at Irwin's Station, eighteen months, and a German, for stealing a quantity of checks, two years. A lad, fourteen years of age, who had been convicted of stealing, and sentenced to the House of Refuge, accompanied the party, and was taken by the Sheriff to that institution.

MISS CLARA BARTON.—This distinguished lady lecturer will lecture at Masonic Hall on next Monday evening, March 2. Her subject is "Incidents of Army Life," a subject which she is well qualified to treat in the manner it deserves, having been connected during the late war with the Sanitary Commission of our army. Although a stranger to the majority of our citizens, many of the soldiers of our county will recall with pleasure the kindly offices performed by her to the sick and wounded boys in blue. The press of other cities speak of her lectures in the highest terms, and we bespeak for her a crowded house next week.

FIRE ON LIBERTY STREET.—On Saturday night, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, a fire was discovered in the confectionery establishment of Mr. Lorenzo D. Dummett, on Liberty street, near Wood. A general alarm was sounded, and the steamers responded promptly, but Chief Engineer Hare, who had in the meantime inspected the premises, ascertained that the flames could be extinguished without their aid, and accordingly prevented them going into service. The alarm was caused by a portion of the first floor taking fire from the furnace in the cellar. The damage was slight, but a different result might have ensued in case the fire department had gone into service and flooded the building with water.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday night about ten o'clock, Mr. Mudegan, a railroad contractor, residing in Temperanceville, fell into the Monongahela river, near the foot of Ferry street. He caught hold of the heel rope of the spar of the towboat Ajax, where he held himself until the arrival of some boys, who heard his cry for assistance. The boys succeeded in extricating him from his perilous position by means of a rope. Mr. Mudegan had remained in the water nearly five minutes before he was rescued, and by the time he was extricated was almost frozen. He was taken on board the towboat Tigress, where he was provided with warm clothes and the proper remedies applied. He had over three hundred dollars in greenbacks and checks for a large amount on his person, when he fell into the water, which were somewhat damaged.

The City Superintendency of Common Schools.

Jared M. Brush, Esq., President of the Central Board of Education, has issued a call for a convention of the School Directors of the city, to determine whether they will elect a City Superintendent. The convention is called for Monday afternoon next, at two o'clock, at the Third Ward School House. Should the Directors determine to elect a Superintendent, then the next thing will be to agree upon a time and place for so doing.

The Fifth Street Methodist Church Services on Week-day Evenings.

The evening meetings in the Fifth Street Methodist Church (Alexander Clark, pastor) continue with unabated interest. There is a manifest improved spiritual activity in the church, and a blessed revival is earnestly expected. The pulpit's efforts this week were made by different preachers, who seemed to be entirely guided by the Spirit, for each successive sermon produced a marked effect upon the hearers—warming the heart, strengthening the living principle of faith, and encouraging the Christian to "stand fast in the Lord." We are glad to know that the church is becoming aroused and is putting forth its strength to do good in the work of the divine Master. There will be preaching every night this week (except Saturday). Seats are free and all are welcome.

A Finished Country Place.

Especial attention is invited to the advertisement on first page, under head of "For Sales." of a *finished* country place, complete in all its improvements; with several producing orchards and vineyards; with the greatest abundance of pure spring water; with charming views and good neighborhood; convenient to churches, schools and stations. Those who are familiar with this place, near Sewickley, all agree that no cheaper, more healthful, more beautiful, or more desirable place can be had in the country. Good houses going up in the vicinity, and pure country immediately around. Possession first of April, or sooner if desired. Ice house filled for season. Terms easy and same price asked per acre as for *unimproved* land in the neighborhood. Visitors stop off at Quaker Valley Station. For terms, plot of place, &c., apply to C. McKnight, No. 4 St. Clair street.

Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society.

The anniversary exercises of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, of this city, were held Sunday afternoon, in Christ M. E. Church, Penn street. The large church was well filled, and the exercises were of a very interesting character. The exercises commenced at three o'clock, when Rev. Wm. H. Locke, pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church, was called to preside. Rev. Mr. Griffen opened with prayer, after which the report of the City Missionary, Rev. Mr. Long, was read, showing his doings during the past year. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. L. F. Morgan, pastor of Christ M. E. Church, and Rev. Dr. J. McKendree Reilley, of Baltimore, formerly pastor of that church. The benediction was pronounced by Mr. Pugh, and the assembly dismissed. The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music by the excellent choir of the church, under the leadership of Mr. G. M. Alexander.

The Westmoreland County Homicide---Hull Sentenced.

Samuel Hull, who was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, at Greensburg, for the murder of Charles H. Parker, and found guilty of murder in the second degree, was arraigned on Saturday morning for sentence. Previous to passing the sentence, Judge Buffington remarked to the prisoner that he should be thankful that he was not compelled to suffer the penalty for murder in the first degree, and expressed the hope that he would return from his incarceration a better man, and free from the sin of intemperance which was the cause of his present condition. The prisoner was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the period of eight years. Yesterday Sheriff Myers arrived in this city, having Hull in charge, and delivered him into the custody of Colonel Shallenberger, the Warden of the Penitentiary.

Brill & Co.'s Drug Establishment.

As will be seen by card elsewhere, the extensive and old established drug establishment, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny, has passed into the proprietorship of Wm. H. Brill, an experienced druggist and courteous gentleman, and Dr. J. L. Duncan, an accomplished physician of large practice. With such a capable firm, the former prosperity of the establishment will not only be maintained but the business largely increased. In the very important matter of prescriptions, it is the intention of Messrs. Brill & Co. to deserve the confidence they already enjoy as careful and experienced compounders of medicines. They have on hand a full supply of drugs, chemicals, paints, garden seeds, &c., and a full assortment of perfumeries and toilet articles, with all the more popular and reliable patent medicines, which they are prepared to sell either by wholesale or retail on favorable terms. We commend the new firm to the public generally as men fully qualified for their business.

THE OIL INTERESTS.

Special Meeting of the Petroleum Association----Report of the Washington Committee in Relation to the Tax on Oil---A Protest Against a Tax on Foreign Exports---National Convention to be held in Pittsburgh on the 4th of March.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, at the rooms in Dalzell Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street. The President, H. M. Long, Esq., occupied the chair, and A. F. Brooks, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee appointed to visit Washington City to use their efforts in securing the passage of a law for the removal of the tax on petroleum, made a verbal report of the doings of that committee. This committee, in conjunction with similar committees from other parts of the Union, had prepared a bill, which they had submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, setting forth sufficient reasons why oil dealers should not be classed with tobacco and whisky manufacturers, and asking for the removal of the present tax on oil. In recommending a modification of the present law on refined oil, the Committee had suggested that a tax of five cents per gallon on every description of refined oil manufactured, would be fair and equitable. If enforced, this measure would necessitate the inspection of all oils before leaving the refinery. Some of the Washington officials had proposed a tax of twenty cents per gallon, but the Committee represented that this would prove disastrous to the trade. The Committee also recommended that all refiners failing to keep books setting forth what oil they receive and send out be subject to a penalty of fine and imprisonment.

The report of the Committee, and the bill prepared by them and presented to Congress, were then submitted to the Association for their action.

Mr. Lockhart approved the measure recommending the keeping of books, &c.

Mr. Kirk moved the approval of the suggestions made by the Committee in their report, and the bill prepared by them and submitted to the Association.

Several members objected to that clause of the bill requiring refiners to keep a set of books for entering the purchase and sale of oils.

On motion, the bill was then taken up *seriatim* and each section discussed. The whole bill was approved with the exception of that clause relative to the penalty for not keeping books, which the Association disapproved of.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. James A. Hutchinson and Wm. H. Forsyth as a committee to visit Washington to carry out the wishes of the Association, and endeavor to secure the passage of the bill, as modified.

THE TAX ON FOREIGN EXPORTATIONS.

Mr. R. S. Waring, offered the following, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

> WHEREAS, It has been stated that Congress contemplates imposing a tax on the products of petroleum, to be exported to foreign countries; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That it is the unanimous and firm conviction of this Association that any tax levied on such products, to be exported, is a direct attack upon the manufacturers of petroleum in this country, and serves to build up the manufacturers of petroleum in other countries and destroy them at home.
>
> *Resolved* further, That any tax levied on petroleum for export in any form by stamp or otherwise serves to stimulate and encourage the production of petroleum, coal and shale oils in other countries to the great deteriment of the petroleum interests of this country, which interests have been and are greatly depressed and need the fostering care and protection of Congress instead of being subjected to increased burdens.
>
> *Resolved*, That this Association do not believe that any form of stamp can be devised which can protect the Government against frauds better than the existing bonded system.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Hutchinson suggested that a call be issued by this Association for a National Convention of the refiners and dealers in petroleum to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th of March—one week from next Wednesday, for the purpose of discussing and taking action in matters of general interest to the oil trade.

Mr. Lockhart approved the suggestion of Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. Kirk suggested that the Convention be held in Pittsburgh, as it is the great oil center, and would be easier of access from the Western cities.

Mr. Morgan approved the holding of the Convention in this city.

Mr. Hutchinson then withdrew his suggestion to hold the Convention in Philadelphia, and accepted the amendment of Mr. Kirk.

On motion, a National Convention of refiners and dealers in oil was then called to be held at Pittsburgh, on the fourth of March.

On motion, Messrs. David Kirk, Charles Lockhart, F. A. Dilworth, John B. Warden and Wm. H. Edgerton, in conjunction with the President and Secretary of this Association, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the holding of the Convention.

The Association then adjourned.

Pleasing Incident.

On Saturday evening last, during the rehearsal exercises of the choir of the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, a very fine anthem was abruptly terminated by a critical cry of "bad time," from a few visitors who entered the gallery. The chorister, Mr. E. E. Rinehart, in trying to rally his singers, was personally addressed by Mr. Thomas J. Miller, the Superintendent of the Sunday School, who continued his remarks into a pleasing and complimentary speech, during the delivery of which he handed Mr. Rinehart a magnificent gold watch and chain, in appreciation of his musical abilities and faithful services as chorister of the church for the last dozen years. The token was presented in behalf of a number of the friends of the church, and bore an inscription of the esteem in which Mr. Rinehart is held by the people, and on the outer case a harp, as emblematical of the service and spirit of the recipient.

Mr. Rinehart was taken quite by surprise, and responded in a neat and touching expression of his gratitude for so valuable and significant a present. The affair was one of the most pleasing episodes in the history of this harmonious and flourishing church. There is not a better choir in the city than this, all the members of which are also members of the church.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following deeds were received by Recorder Snively on Saturday, February 22:

Wm Bell to John G. Beatty and John W. Potts Feb. 12, 1868, lot on corner of Copper and Carrol streets, Allegheny, 20 by 100 feet	$900
Elizabeth F. Denby to Harmer D. Reymer, February 20, 1868, lot on Western avenue, Allegheny, near Allegheny avenue, 20½ by 100 feet	2,800
Robert Chapman to Joseph T. McKee, November 12, 1866, lot in Stewartstown, 36 by 29 feet, with building	300
Christopher Feidheimer to Jno. Mueller, Sept. 30, 1867, lot in Duquesne borough, 20 feet front, with buildings	830
Joseph M. Gazzam to Mrs. Catharine Coyle, October 23, 1866, lot in Pitt township, 25 by 55 feet	150
T M Wilson to John Fink, March 30, 1867, 4 acres in Versailles township, with buildings	400
Francis G. Walker to Jane Nicholson, February 18, 1868, lot on Rebecca street, Allegheny, 25 by 90 feet, with buildings	1,800
J P Fleming to F G Walker, April 21, 1866, lot on Rebecca street, Allegheny, 25 by 80 feet	500
Mart Noble to Western Transportation Company, Dec. 3, 1867, right of way in Indiana township	150

THE COURTS.

Common Pleas---Judge Stowe.

The first case taken up was that of Anderson & Bell vs. Wm. Pickersgill & Co. Feigned issue to try the question of ownership in a livery stable at Mansfield, Pa. Anderson & Bell claimed to have purchased the stable from Messrs. Clark & Co., but the property was subsequently levied upon by Pickersgill & Co., as belonging to Clarke & Co. This action is to determine the question of ownership. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

153 Robert Long vs. John Brown.
43 Bost vs. Kramer.
44 Obringer vs. Kramer.
45 Bost vs. Kramer.
57 Shinn vs. Rowand.
61 Gerwig & Co. vs. Fayette Oil Co.
63 Atkinson vs. Third and Tenth Wards, Pittsburgh.
64 Snodgrass vs. Gray et al.
65 Snodgrass vs. Gamble et al.

District Court---Judge Williams.

In the case of Daly vs. Reilly, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff $38 55.

Joseph R. Mitchell, of Robinson township, made application for a preliminary injunction to restrain G. R. Mitchell, (whom he alleged was engaged as a partner in working the same farm) from selling stock and produce without accounting to the petitioner for one-half of the proceeds. The preliminary injunction was refused, and the bill dismissed.

The next case taken up was that of James Boughs, John Walls, and Eleanor his wife, in right of said Eleanor, vs. Mary O'Neill, Patrick Mackin and Jacob Hodill. This was an action in ejectment to recover possession of a certain dwelling house and lot of ground in East Liberty. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

53. Snead vs. Kahle.
115. Davis vs. Sabita.
116 Davis vs. Shallenbaugh.
117. Weir & Steel vs. Moore & Wilson.
121. Page vs. Heath.
84. Sheriff Cluly vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.
47. James Smith vs. Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
138. S. J. Crist vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

Quarter Sessions---Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

THE KEIL SEDUCTION CASE.

Judge Sterrett yesterday rendered a decision on the motion for a new trial in the case of Peter Keil, of Sharpsburg, convicted of seducing Miss Kline under promise of marriage. The motion was overruled, and the accused will probably be called for sentence some time during the present week. Vigorous efforts are now making to have the young man pardoned.

THE NUISANCE CASE.

The motion for a new trial in the case of A. Hoeveller, convicted of maintaining a nuisance in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, in the shape of a bone-boiling factory for the manufacture of glue, was argued by Mr. Koethen in support of the motion, and Colonel Duff for the Commonwealth. Decision reserved.

U. S. District Court--Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch of the court the following business was transacted:

A discontinuance was allowed in the matter of the application of Messrs. J. B. & R. G. Morrison.

Petitions for final discharge were presented by Josiah B. Dodson and Samuel B. Seibert, and the court made the usual order in such cases.

Elisha C. Barton was awarded a final discharge and a certificate to that effect awarded.

The following criminal cases were continued on motion of the District Attorney: United States vs. Miles Melhott, indicted on two charges for carrying on business without license; United States vs. John Wright, James Wright, and John W. O'Brien, indicted for illicit distilling; United States vs. Henry Ralston, of Butler county, indicted for illicit distilling.

There being no cases ready for trial, court adjourned.

Church Dedication.

The new and elegant edifice, erected by the congregation of the First Christian Church, corner of Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Rev. Joseph King, pastor, was dedicated on Sunday to the service of Almighty God. The services were of a highly interesting character, and the attendance was large. The exercises in the forenoon were commenced by the congregation uniting in singing that grand old hymn, commencing,

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,"

After which the Word of God was read in First Chronicles, twenty-ninth chapter, from the first to the twentieth verse, and prayer offered by the Pastor. After singing another hymn, the sermon was preached by Rev. Isaac Errett, of Cleveland, Editor of the *Christian Standard*, who selected as his text Ephesians sixteenth chapter from the sixteenth to the twenty-second verse. The object of the discourse was to set forth the distinctive purposes, the grand characteristic aim of the body of people with whom he stands connected religiously. The primitive church was united. All believers were of "one heart and one soul"—Samaritan, Jew and Greek, bond and free, male and female, were one in Christ Jesus. The creed of the early church was the divinity of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and faith in and obedience to Him the bond of union and test of membership. There was no human creed, no human standard. Christ in his offices as our prophet, priest, and king. Christ as the atoning lamb of God, was preached and sinners required to believe in and obey him. Our aim is the restoration of primitive christianity—a return to the simplicity and full freedom of the Gospel of Christ. Hence our plea is revolutionary. It is at war with everything that opposes the simple Gospel, as preached by the inspired ambassadors of Jesus. These thoughts were carried out and presented with great clearness and power. In the afternoon at three o'clock a sermon was delivered by Prof. C. L. Loos, of Bethany, West Virginia, after which the Lord's Supper was observed. In the evening a large and attentive audience was again addressed by Rev. Mr. Errett.

Fatal Accident in the Ninth Ward.

Yesterday afternoon between two and three o'clock, Philip McDonald, a brakesman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was killed at the Outer Depot, in the Ninth ward, under the following circumstances: The deceased was engaged in assisting to make up a train of freight cars. Mr. Hughes, the conductor of the train, cut one of the cars loose to run it upon a siding, when McDonald got upon the front platform of the cars and reached towards the brake. The platform was covered with ice, and missing the brake he fell on the track, the cars passing over his neck, nearly severing his head from his body. He was picked up and carried into an adjoining building, and Coroner Clawson sent for. A jury was empanneled, and after five witnesses had been examined a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and resided at Mahoning, Armstrong county. He was formerly engaged as brakeman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and had been in the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company about a week. He leaves a wife and family of small children. His brother-in-law, Mr. Patrick Best, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, took charge of the body, which will be forwarded by the railroad company to his late residence.

Millvale Borough Nominations.

The citizens of the new borough of Millvale (part of old Duquesne Borough) have placed in nomination the following candidates for Borough offices:

Burgess—John J. Williams.

Council—John G. Brown, Edward Coates, M. O'Donnell, Daniel T. Johnston, F. G. Seebrook, Capt. Daniel Dempsey.

School Directors—Brewer Scott and H. B. Lyon, three years; John Brimer and Edward Coates, two years; W. B. Marquis and S. F. Keller, one year.

Justices of the Peace—J. McF. Johnson, S. M. Ketler.

Judge of Elections—Manus O'Donnell.

Inspectors—Edward Coates and Isaac Reilly.

Constable—Alfred Maddox.

For additional Local see fourth page.

☞ GENUINE

GLYCERINE

Toilet Soap,

MANUFACTURED BY

PETER SQUIRE,

277 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

This SOAP has been, by a peculiar process, freed from the excess of alkali almost invariably found even in the purest Soaps, and at the same time it is made to take up a large quantity of Glycerine (40 per cent.) It is to this latter substance that it chiefly owes its soothing quality—softening the skin, preserving the complexion, preventing chapping and the unpleasant roughness experienced in cold weather. It is found most useful in alleviating the irritation produced by dryness of the skin. On account of its great purity it recommends itself to all persons that suffer from the use of common Soaps; for delicate skins it is the only Soap that can be tolerated. It is particularly useful for cleansing diseased skins, where the irritation produced by ordinary Soaps causes so much inconvenience. It is the most agreeable Shaving Soap that can be used, leaving the skin soft and comfortable. The Soaps usually sold as Glycerine Soaps contain little or no Glycerine. It is only necessary to apply the tongue to the surface and the genuine will be distinguished by the sweet taste.

Agent, SIMON JOHNSTON,

FOURTH and SMITHFIELD STREETS.

Also, Agent for SARG'S VIENNA GLYCERINE SOAP. eod

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. B. NOBBS and H. J. LANG, under the name of NOBBS & LANG, was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. B. NOBBS, at the old stand, No. 940 Penn street. Those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle. In retiring from the late firm, thankful for the generous support heretofore given. I respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my late partner, as he will be found worthy of your support. H. J. LANG.
February 22, 1868.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. G. WARDEN & W. S. BATCHELDER, was dissolved November 1st, 1867.
W. G. WARDEN,
W. S. BATCHELDER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the Brokerage and Commission Business of *PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS*, dating from November 1st, 1867, under the style of

WARDEN & BATCHELDER,

Represent Messrs. WARDEN, FREW & CO., Philadelphia.
JOHN A. WARDEN,
W. S. BATCHELDER.

BAKING POWDER.

Just received a fresh supply of Bishoprick's Infallible Baking Powder, put up in half and one pound tin boxes; also, 2 cases Borden's Eagle Brand of Condensed Milk and Extract of Beef.

For sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 22d, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted this day by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF

Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum,

Will be held in PITTSBURGH, PENNA., on WEDNESDAY, March 4th 1868, at 12 o'clock M. All dealers and others interested in Petroleum are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.
H. M. LONG, President.
A. F. BROOKS, Secretary.

THE

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

CHARLES KNAP, President;
JOS. M. KNAP, Vice President;
O. METCALF, Secretary and Treasurer;
N. K. WADE, Engineer;
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

DIRECTORS—Jas. B. Murray, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.; A. E. W. Painter, of J. Painter & Sons; C. B. Herron, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.; Thos. S. Blair, of Shoenberger & Co.; Wm. Metcalf, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.

Manufacturers of

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery;

Retorts and Castings of every description. Ernest's Nail Machines.

REMOVAL,

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET.

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN,

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. C. CHILDS & CO.,

WESTERN MANUFACTURERS OF

Wm. W. Tupper & Co.'s Improved Double Ribbed

CRATE BARS,

Sectional and Circular Grates,

FOR

Stationary and Steamboat Furnaces.

Office—133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

These Grates are being generally adopted by the most prominent Manufacturers, and, in this vicinity, will be found in constant operation in the following well-known establishments, to the proprietors of which we respectfully refer as to their superiority:

STEEL WORKS.
Anderson, Cook & Co.,
Hussey, Wells & Co.,
ROLLING MILLS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
Everson, Preston & Co.,
Graff, Byers & Co.,
Hutchison, Glass & Co.,
Lyon, Shorb & Co.,
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co,
Moorhead & Co.,
Shoenberger & Co.,
Union Iron Mills.
OIL REFINERS.
Forsyth, Bros. & Co.,
Montzbeimer, Koehler & Co.,
Nat'l Refining & Stor'g Co,
FLOUR MILL.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro,

WOOLEN MANUF'RS.
S. Bradley & Sons,
Hope Cotton Mills,
Jos. Graff & Co., Axe and Shovel Works,
Carson, Darlington & Co,
Pittsburgh Brewery.
STOVE FOUNDRY.
Bissell & Co.
PLANING MILL.
Millingar & Bidwell.
TANNERY.
Groetzinger & Sons.
Penna. Salt Manuf'g Co.
Allegheny Water Works, &c., &c.

The use of our Grates insures economy in Fuel, rapidity in raising Steam, and reduction of Clinker. *They will out-last two sets of the ordinary Bar.* Shipments, at short notice, to all points in the West.

BATES & BELL.

MUSLINS

AND

LINENS,

A VERY LARGE STOCK,

AT

RETAIL,

VERY CHEAP.

BATES & BELL.

A GENUINE ACCOUNT

OF THE

EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT,

BY HIS FATHER,

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE LEDGER,

IS READY

IN

THE NEW YORK LEDGER,

FOR THIS WEEK,

AND

FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES AND

NEWS-DEPOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

These articles will be read with avidity by all classes of the reading public. *They will be continued for several weeks in the Ledger.* They are chock-full of interest—equal to any story, and will be entertaining to every man and woman—to every boy and girl. The first number is illustrated by an engraving of the house in which General Grant was born, and likenesses of his Father and Mother. His Father, as will appear by his portrait and by these biographical sketches, is himself a man of extraordinary natural endowments; and his style is characterized by great pith and clearness. The stories which he relates in his off-hand way, of the General's boyhood, are as readable as any work of fiction. Every one will wish to see this genuine account of Grant's early life.

The subscription price of the *Ledger* is $3 a year.

ADDRESS,

ROBERT BONNER,

PUBLISHER, New York.

W. H. BRILL & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, have just received a complete stock of everything suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers. Prescriptions and Recipes filled with the utmost care. Sole Agents for the Shaker Garden Seeds, of which we have a full assortment; also for J. Schoonmaker & Son's strictly Pure White Lead, Zinc, Colors, Putty, &c., which we can offer in any quantity at lowest factory prices, No. 77 FEDERAL STREET, third door below Fort Wayne and opposite Western Pennsylvania Depots, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale in FRANKLIN, Venango county, Penna., on TUESDAY, 3D DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit: **210** Barrels of Refined Oil; **300** empty Barrels; **4** tons Hoop Iron; **30,000** Staves; **1** Portable Engine; Machinery and Fixtures for Distilling Coal Oil.

Seized and forfeited as the property of JOHN F. SMITH, by the United States.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY,
No. 19 Irwin street,
Pittsburgh, February 15th, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY

Will be held at their office on

MONDAY, MARCH 2d, 1868,

At 3 P. M., for the purpose of Electing Officers for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

PEIRCE'S

STONE SURFACE,

An Anti-Oxidizer for coating Roofs, Iron Railways, Oil Tanks, Acid Tanks, Tubing, Boilers, Sugar Refining Vessels, &c., &c.

This surface has been put to the most severe chemical tests, and has been proved to resist all change or decomposition. As an Anti-Oxidizer it has no equal; never cracks or scales off. Iron coated with this surface will not corrode, even in salt water. Manufactured by

I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
427 North Eleventh st., Philadelphia, Pa.
eod

THE IRONSIDES

COAL COOK STOVE,

Is the best in the market. Every Stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by
D. DeHAVEN & SONS,
TTHS No. 47 Federal st., Allegheny City.

FOR RENT.

FROM NEXT APRIL,

THE LARGE STORE in Lafayette Building, on Wood street, now occupied by E. W. Lynd.

Also, a Double Room in the Second Story Fourth street, over Hartford Insurance Co. Also, Basement under the same.
ROBT. McKNIGHT,
tf,TTHS 124 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE PENN STREET DWELLING.—We offer for sale that desirable three story Brick Dwelling, No. 112 Penn street, containing Eleven Rooms, Bath and Water Closet, Wash House, Range in Kitchen, Gas and Water, and furnished with all modern conveniences. The property is delightfully situated on the corner of Penn street and Evans alley. Lot 24 feet by 160 to an alley. Possession April 1st. The House is in excellent order. For further particulars inquire of JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 66 Smithfield st.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

5,100 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

NOTICES.

☞ **REPUBLICAN MEETING IN LAWRENCEVILLE.**—On TUESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, at ROBISON'S HALL, to complete the organization of the Grant Club. A. M. BROWN, Esq., and others will address the meeting. Turn out!
J. S. WAINRIGHT, President.

☞ **THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY** will hold a special meeting in the University Building, TUESDAY EVENING, February 25th, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by A. H. GROSS, M. D., East Liberty, and R. B. MOWRY, M. D., Allegheny city.
A. M. POLLOCK, M. D., President.
B. C. JILLSON, M. D., Recording Secretary.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF** the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1868.

☞ **STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.**—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Canal and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 25, 1868, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year and transact such other business as may be presented.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

FURNITURE SALES

BY AUCTION.

Established Twelve Years.

The attention of parties declining housekeeping is directed to the unsurpassed facilities afforded by the Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, for the advantageous Display and Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions. Being near the Market House, and sales being held on Market Days, the attention of City and Country Buyers is attracted to the goods on exhibition. Personal attention given to Sales at Private Residences throughout the cities and country.

A. LEGGATE,

Auctioneer,

159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—SPLENDID MANSION AND GROUNDS.—On TUESDAY, February 25th, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Auction, by order of Orphans' Court, an Outlot on the Eastern border of the Borough of Beaver, containing about TEN ACRES. About one-half is a beautiful grove, the residue well improved and planted with Apple and Peach Trees, and a variety of small Fruits and Shrubbery. The improvements comprise a fine two story BRICK MANSION HOUSE, with four Rooms on each floor, exclusive of Kitchen, Wash House and Coal House. A good Well and Cistern and large Barn.

The location is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in Beaver county, commanding a fine view of the Ohio and Beaver rivers, and of the several villages that cluster near their confluence. It is also extremely eligible with reference to Schools, Churches, Railroad Stations, &c. Probably no place now in the market combines so many conveniences and attractions suited to a gentleman that desires for his residence a spot at the same time secluded from the noise and din of business and quickly and easily accessible from Pittsburgh. This property was the homestead of Charles Stone, Esq., late of Beaver. Terms, which will be easy, made known at time sale. Persons visiting this Estate will be attended to and all questions answered by Captain D. H. STONE, Executor of the Estate of Charles Stone, residing on adjoining lot.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 25th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on Second Floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,

27 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
10 shares M. and M. National Bank;
30 shares Citizens' National Bank;
29 shares Allegheny National Bank;
30 shares Second National Bank;
18 shares Manchester Savings Bank;
20 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.;
25 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co;
31 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co;
300 shares Triumph Oil Co.
$2,000 Lawrence Railroad Co., First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

ALLEGHENY CITY BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 25th, at 7½ o'clock, will be added to former lists of Stocks and Bonds to be sold on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, $3,000 Allegheny City 6 per cent. Bonds, having twenty years to run.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

JONES' FERRY AND EAGLE COTTON MILL STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 25th, at 7½ o'clock, will be added to the former large lists of Stocks and Bonds, to be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

20 shares Jones's Ferry Stock;
50 shares Eagle Cotton Mills.
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

J. S. BONNET..........J. JAMIESON,

J. S. BONNET & CO.,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE, BONDS, MORTGAGES, STOCKS, &c.

Special attention paid to Renting and Collecting of Rents. Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Jones' Buildings, Room 4, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office, 66 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA.,
Pittsburgh, February 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF DAVID D. GOHE,

Of Monongahela City, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 16TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA.,
Pittsburgh, February 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF JAMES CUDDY,

Of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 13TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1868 at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JOHN McCLUNG, Bankrupt. No. 386 in Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania, SS: At the City of Pittsburgh, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McCLUNG, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Assignee,
T Attorney-at-Law, 93 Diamond st.

ROBT. C. TOTTEN..........N. B. HOGG.

Formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.

TOTTEN & CO.,

Fulton Foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES,

OF ALL SIZES;

Blast Furnace Engines and Machinery,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Pattern.

ROLLING MILL MACHINERY of every description.

PLAIN CHILL ROLLS, of any size—warranted.

Totten's Patent Grooved Chill Rolls,

Which have been thoroughly tested and pronounced by those who have tried them a *perfect success*.

We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers in this city, and to the following firms whose machinery we made:

Akron Iron Co., Bar Mill, Akron, Ohio.
Dover Rolling Mill, Bar Mill, Canal Dover, O.
Pottstown Iron Co., Nail Mill, Pottstown, Pa.
Packard & Barnum Iron Co., Bar Mill, Warren, O.
Alliance Rolling Mill Co., Nail Mill, Alliance, O.
Alexander Ashton & Co., Nail Mill, Sharon, Pa.
Bellair Nail Works, Nail Mill, Wheeling, W. Va.
Clifton Iron and Nail Co., Clifton, W. Va.
White River Iron Co., Bar Mill, Indianapolis, Ind.
Greencastle Iron & Nail Co., Greencastle, Ind.
American Steel Co., Steel Works, Connellsville.
Gaylord, Son & Co., Blast Furnace, Jackson county, Tenn.
Jas. Wood, Son & Co., Wheatland Furnace, Pa.
Indianapolis Furnace Co., Furnace at Brazil, Ind.
Belifont Iron Works Co., Furnace at Ironton, O.
2p

MESSINA

ORANGES AND LEMONS,

600 boxes prime Messina Oranges;

200 boxes prime Messina Lemons,

BEST OF THE SEASON,

TO ARRIVE EARLY IN THE WEEK, AND FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROTHERS,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St.

BELOW COST.

BLANKETS AND SKATES.

Fine stock at McABOY, SPANG & CO.'S,
45 Wood street

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON..........LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING..........MANAGER.
T. B. HANN..........STAGE MANAGER.

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

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MARITANA.

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SUBJECT—GOD IN HISTORY.

A Lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's National Reform Society of Pittsburgh, in favor of the proposed Christian Amendment, recognizing God in our National Constitution, by the Rev. H. MILLER, in Fourth Ward School, Hall, Penn street, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th, at 7½ o'clock.

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STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

	MORTGAGES.	
	All which are First Mortages on City Property	$107,050 00
	LOAN BONDS.	
$301,000	United States Govern-Loans	$321,166 00
150,000	Philadelphia City Loans.	149,600 00
174,000	Pennsylvania State do	179,790 00
14,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	14,600 00
5,000	Wisconsin State Bonds	4,600 00
35,250	Lehigh Coal and Navg'n Co's Loan	29,454 00
40,000	Del. & Rar. Canal, and Cam. & Am. R.R.Co.	36,600 00
37,000	Ches. & Del. Canal Co's Con. Mortg. Loan, 1886	34,040 00
40,000	North Penn'a R. R. Co's Bonds, 1864	34,800 00
3,390	North Penn'a R. R. Co's Scrip	2,847 60
20,000	Penn'a R. R. Co's Bonds (1st mortgage)	19,600 00
20,000	Schuylkill, Nav'n Co's Conv. Mortg. Loan	14,000 00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co's Loan	13,050 00
10,000	Delaware R. R. Co's Mortg. Loan	8,500 00
5,000	Union Canal Co's Loan	850 00
	STOCKS.	
215	Shares Phila., Ger. & Norris-R. R. Co	13,867 50
239	Shares Phila., W. & Baltimore R. R. Co	12,667 00
100	Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,000 00
288	Shares Lehigh Coal & Nav'n Co	8,352 00
63	shares Ger. & Perkiomen Turnpike Co	1,449 00
176	Shares Chesa. & Delaware Canal Co	5,974 00
69	Shares Schuylkill Navg'n Co (preferred)	1,298 00
58	Shares Schuylkill Navg'n Co (common)	754 00
100	Shares North Penn'a R.R.Co	3,300 00
55	Shares Union Mutual Insurance Co	500 00
39	Shares Phœnix Insurance Co.	195 00
40	Shares Phil'a & Southern Mail S. S. Co	7,500 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Cash on hand and in Bank	140,539 90
	Notes Receivable	255,099 86
	Policies (premiums unsettled)	106,492 88
	Debts due in account (all good)	129,728 98
	Real Estate, Office of Co., Phil'a	30,000 00
	Total Assets, January 1, 1868	$2,001,266 72

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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

he Daily Commercial

ROME.

e French Position at Civita Vecchia.--'apal Fortifications---Election Tactics 'eneral Hooker in the City.

A correspondent at Rome, in announcing the 'rival of war stores from France, at Civita 'ecchia, remarks that the French govern- 'nt, having evidently the intention, not only making Civita Vecchia an impregnable fort- s for their permanent occupation, but also abundant depot for warlike *materiel* for 'atever troops they may choose to diverge ence upon the Italian territory.

In imitation of the Pope and the Emperor of e French, who have granted rewards and dec- ations to their officers and troops engaged in e Garibaldian campaign, the ex-King of Na- es has shown his sympathy for the defenders f the Holy See by distributing the decorations f his various orders liberally among them, and e Duke of Modena, following the same im- ulse, has sent the honorary distinctions at his isposal to the Pontifical generals and superior fficers.

The completion of the fortifications of Monts ventine and Janiculus, and of the Castle of St. Angelo, is pressed forward, as also of the works round the garden of the Vatican. The Ponti- ical police has redoubled its watchfulness at he passage of the Tiber, between Orte and Bassano.

The *Unita Cattolica*, warned by words of dis- approbation in the official journal at Rome, has promptly retracted the programme for a Parlia- mentary campaign by Catholic candidates in the approaching Italian elections, and declares itself to be more than ever disposed to obey the "wise principles" manifested by the Holy See.

The correspondent of the London *Post*, writing from Rome on the 25th of January, says: Among the recent arrivals in Rome I have to mention that of the celebrated American Federal General, known as "fighting Joe Hooker." The General, who is a fine, martial looking person, arrived here on Tuesday with his wife. She is in delicate health, but General Hooker himself is recovering from his attack of paralysis of a year ago.

A letter from Rome in the *Correspondence Italienne* says:—Cardinal Antonelli, in his private conversations, expresses firm belief in an approaching war. He says that the great works which the French are executing are by no means intended to shelter Rome from a *coup de main* of Garibaldi, but to guarantee it against an attack of the regular Italian army. In the war which is preparing, he recently said, the French army will fight alone against Italy, and we shall keep our troops to hold in respect the Roman population. This, to say the least, is a singular admission from the Secretary of State of his Holiness, and you will perhaps be glad to make a note of it. Let me add that I hear from a good source that Cardinal Antonelli, while speaking with some persons well known in Rome for the great alacrity with which they everywhere repeat the news they receive, is said to have expressed himself nearly in these terms: "The Emperor Napoleon has lost all sympathy for Italian unity ever since the discovery of the secret treaty between Signor Ratazzi and Herr Bismarck."

Utilizing Waste Coal.

A series of carefully conducted experiments have been made by a board of engineers, appointed by the Navy Department to examine into the various methods of employing anthracite and bituminous coals, at the works of Messrs. Whelpley & Storer, East Boston, Mass. A furnace for burning pulverized coal was there erected, which the owners have used for several years in their ingenious process for the reduction of metallic ores. No official report of the combustion trials made with this furnance has yet appeared, but the result may be briefly stated. A series of experiments, each lasting 48 hours, showed the relative heating power of bituminous coal in lumps of four inches cube, burned on a grate with a forced blast under an ordinary tubular boiler, and the same kind of coal, one-third in lumps burned on a grate, and two-thirds slack pulverized, and driven in above the fire with a forced fire. Under conditions as nearly like as practicable, it was found that an average of one pound of lump coal evaporated 8¾ pounds of water from a temperature of 140 degrees Farenheit, while one-third of a pound of lump coal and two-thirds of a pound of pulverized coal evaporated 9½ pounds of water from the same temperature. The combustion was so perfect that in neither case was the residual ashes more than eight per cent of the coal used. In the latter part of the experiment the increased useful effect of pulverized coal over lump coal rose from 12 to 30 per cent., owing to the acquired skill of the firemen in increasing and regulating the heat. Assuming that the heat generated by pulverized coal is barely equal to that of lump coal, the experiments solved most satisfactorily the question what is to be done with the vast quantities of fine fuel which now lies at the mouths of coal mines in this country and in Europe. Statistics show that while the mines of Great Britain yield more than 100,000,000 tons of marketable coal per annum, about 30,000,000 tons more of waste coal are left at the mines. The percentage of waste coal at the anthracite mines of this country is somewhat less than at the bituminous coal mines, yet it has been estimated at about 25 per cent. of the whole weight brought to the surface. The utilization of this waste coal would virtually add one-third more to the value of the annual product of American mines, and eventually cause a corresponding diminution of the prices paid by the consumer; therefore it may be safely averred that no improvement has been lately proposed which compares in general importance with that which would make available the waste product of coal mines. The inventors of this process of utilizing fine coal are about applying their apparatus to locomotives. Previous experiments have demonstrated that at least one-third of the air required for combustion should be admitted above the fire in the locomotive, and the remaining two-thirds under the grate bars. Still, the waste resulting from rapid and imperfect combustion required in the locomotive is very large. It is claimed that by pulverizing coal and admitting it in combination with air above the ordinary coal fire, the rapid generation of heat is successfully accomplished; and what is still more important in the locomotive, that there is an almost entire absence of smoke and particles of unconsumed coal, which, in spite spark arresters, have been thus far the disagreeable and dangerous resultants of accelerated combustion. The trial to which we have referred relates only to bituminous coal. It would be interesting to know whether the same advantages can be gained by pulverizing anthracite, which requires a much higher degree of heat for its ignition.

◆

The Artist's Struggle and Victory.

In the first number of the *Town and Country*, the new theatrical magazine at New York, Olive Logan tells the interesting story of Clara Louise Kellogg's early history on the stage:

"You remember, don't you, Anonymous, for it is but a few years ago after all, when two ladies—a mother and a daughter—called on my sister, at the St Nicholas Hotel, to consult her upon a project they had in their heads? The project was for the younger lady to go upon the stage. My sister spoke in a disinterested manner to this young girl—told her of all the haps and mishaps of stage life—spoke also of the unnecessary and unjust obloquy which is attached to the name of every actress, and then bade her go back and ponder seriously. She went back, with her mother, and both pondered seriously. They pondered on the fact that the young girl must do something for self-sustenance. They pondered on the limited field of employment which is open to women. They pondered on the emoluments and the delights of being a seamstress, or a shop-girl or a worker on a sewing machine. They pondered on the scope afforded the daughter's genius by these employments; and pondering, they decided. The young girl went upon the stage. She made a failure. A dire, desperate, seemingly hopeless failure. But she remembered that many a great genius had failed at first, only to triumph at last. There was a plucky spirit in the girl's heart, and she did not turn to the sewing machine as a last resort. Retiring again to private life, she began to labor as no galley-slave ever labored at the work to which she was sentenced. Her days and nights were given to the worship of the goddess she loved; and on her reappearance on the stage she was tolerably if not brilliantly, successful. Her great virtue was that she did not consider herself perfect; but day after day and night after night, she kept up that unceasing toil which has now made her, sir, one of the most celebrated women of the age and the only pure blood prima donna assoluta of whom America can boast. Now, Anonymous, is it not evident that Clara Louise Kellogg would have done a wrong to herself and to her country if she had refrained from going on the stage?

◆

English Scandal.

The English Grand Chamberlain, Hon. Alberic Drummond Willoughby d'Eresby, a gentleman of very ancient family, has got himself in a bad scrape, and occasioned great scandal in the Queen's Court as well as in the Court of Queen's Bench. In 1847 he formed a *liaison* with the Countess d'Altevrec, the wife of a French officer, and maintained it for seventeen years, during which time a daughter was born to the pair. The noble Lord then turned his attention to the Countess's waiting maid, whose charms proved irresistible, and the mother of his child was sent adrift with a promise of pecuniary allowance which was never made good. The affair came into Court on a suit brought by the woman against her paramour for the value of her furniture sold by him. Pursuant to the suggestion of the Chief Justice the matter was disposed of by being "referred to the arbitration of a man of honor." To us of low birth on this side of the Atlantic it seems strange, passing strange, that a man of honor should not have found out what he ought to do in the premises before he was reminded by legal process. That the question should need to be referred to anything but the lofty and eclectic instincts of the Chamberlain of ancient derivation, representing the aristocratic specialty of humanity, is not less surprising. In an English magazine story one of the characters says it is always easy for a well-born woman to do her duty, and the sublime reflection is thought worthy a full-page illustration. However it may be in the case of a well-born woman, the case of Hon. Alberic Drummond Willoughby d'Eresby proves that it is not always easy for a well-born man to do his duty, and that it is quite possible for him to do a very dishonorable, not to say dirty, thing. An American Judge who should go out of his way to suggest a method of escape for a scoundrel from the consequences of his acts would incur public contempt, and the Queen will forfeit something of the respect and admiration President Johnson rightly says she commands in the United States if she do not provide for the prompt suppression and courtly crushing of this 'fortieth baron in a direct line.'"

The Condition and Prospect of Italy.

In a late letter from Bayard Taylor, written at Florence, we have a gloomy picture of the condition and prospects of Italy. The failure of the attempt to make Rome the capital is due, he says, to Victor Emanuel, who gave up, before demanded, the prize which was in his grasp and thereby made Italy a satropy of France. Its foundation walls have become shaky, and the people are moved by a feeling tending on exasperation. But the chief failure is in the department of finance. Nearly everything is eaten up in collecting the revenue. Of what is left the King gets $3,000,000 to support 600 horses and an establishment of which this number is a specimen. Intelligen foreigners who have lived long in the country have gloomy forebodings. Nevertheless there is less jealousy than formerly between the different portions of the peninsula, and the purpose of unity will not be at once given up. Mr. Taylor concludes his letter as follows:

"It is very possible that other convulsions await Italy, in the near future. Cavour is dead, and Victor Emanuel is a *galant 'uomo*, and no more. The Court seems wretchedly indifferent to the pressing needs of the nation. The new Minister, Menabrea, is a man of small caliber, and believed to be subservient to the policy of the Tuileries. The political horizon appears to be truly dark, and I suspect that the hopes of the Liberals are based upon the possibility of a general European war. They might well exclaim, in the words of Lowell, in answer to the assertions of *la paix* (*l'epeet*) from Paris:

> "God give us peace!—not such as lulls to sleep,
> But sword on thigh, and brow with purpose knit!"

"In spite of every inauspicious sign, I persist in keeping my faith in the preservation of Italian unity and the establishment of Italian liberty. There is a vast lump of ignorance, of idleness, and of corruption to be leavened, but the little leaven on hand is sharp, strong, and filled with the most active principle of fermentation. The single example of Garibaldi will convert thousands and thousands to industry, honesty, and singleness of purpose. The little newspapers which flood the land are earnest, wide-awake, and fearless, for the most part. However much the King may desire to be reconciled to the church, the political power of the latter is broken. Allow the agencies of political education free play but for five years more, and the people north of the Roman frontier will have become a power. It is better to make no predictions now, when all Europe is living from month to month in uncertainty of the future.

"One thing, however, seems to me tolerably certain—that the temporal power of the Papacy will die with Pius IX."

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DAVID AIKEN, JR., County Treasurer.

A VALUABLE CONTRACT.

THE STATE AGENCY OF A WELL known and very successful Life Insurance Company, will be given to a gentleman of good standing, who will devote himself entirely and earnestly to the business of obtaining risks (and establishing Agencies throughout the State.) The terms to be offered to a reliable party will be satisfactory, and such as will insure an independence with proper effort. Address, with reference, LIFE CONTRACT, Postoffice Box 6,767, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A new enterprise, to be known as the NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has been organized, with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing Trunk Lines of Telegraph on all the principal Railroads and Mail Routes in the United States. The Stock is to be issued on the same principal as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done, not so much to dispose of the stocks as it is to secure the business of the country through which the lines pass.

THE CAPITAL IS TO BE

10,000,000,

IN

100,000 Shares of the Par Value

OF

$100 PER SHARE.

But the Actual Amount to be Paid in Cash is

$35 PER SHARE,

And this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. at the time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire Capital has been Subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed Five Per Cent. per month. When Thirty-five Per Cent. of the par value of the Shares has been paid, Certificates of Stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up

CASH CAPITAL OF

$8,500,000.

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all, or nearly all the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over one thousand per cent.

The National Telegraph Company have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct operate lines over every Railroad and Mail Route in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the right of way is forever settled.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized, prohibits any transfer of the franchises granted.

CALLS---HOW TO BE MADE.

One Per Cent. of the Stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed Five Per Cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the One Per cent. is paid, until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

ACTUAL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The Company confidently believe that Thirty-five Per Cent. of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

25,000 MILES OF WIRE,

Which will connect all the Commercial Centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

The National Telegraph Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President---GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice President---ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.

Secretary---GEORGE B. WALLER, of New York City.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 64 and 66

BROADWAY, N.Y.

A limited amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed on equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interest in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

Parties wishing to subscribe to this enterprise, will find the Subscription List with

Messrs. R. G. DUN & CO.,

CORNER OF

Fourth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

TABLE LINEN,
IRISH LINEN,
LINEN TOWELS,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPE NAINSOOK,
PLAIN JACONET,
BRILLIANTE,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SEA GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHIRT FRONTS,
RISTORI APRONS, very cheap;
WHITE QUILTS, &c., &c.

A VERY LARGE STOCK

FROM AUCTION,

OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

Federal Street, Allegheny.

IRISH LINENS.

White, Orr & Co.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LINEN GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON, & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

NO. 51 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING,
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

WOOD STREET.

ONE CERTAIN AND POSITIVE PROOF THAT

Dr. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS,

ARE NO HUMBUG,

But that they do relieve and cure such diseases as they are recommended for, is that every person that has used them speak so highly in their favor. We are daily in receipt of certificates from well known and reliable citizens, who can be called upon in case the genuineness of the certificate is doubted. The following is from a gentleman who was cured by them, and who has recommended them to others who likewise have derived benefit from them. A trial of these Pills can do no harm, as they contain nothing injurious, being entirely vegetable.

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with [illegible] pain in the kidneys that I could hardly [illegible] bed, and breathing also caused me [illegible] turn myself [illegible] had given up hopes of ever getting well again, when [illegible] I bought a box of Dr. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, which at once relieved me, severe pain. [illegible] been the means of the cure, and I believe they have [illegible] them to others where like complaints were made, and [illegible] they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully [illegible] recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble [illegible] as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at Outer Depot, Penna. R. R., or at my residence, No. 65 Arthurs street.

A. J. WEAVER,
Conductor, Penna. Railroad.
Pittsburgh, January 27, 1868.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT;
CALCINED PLASTER;
TYRONE WHITE LIME;
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME;
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY;
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES;
STONE HEARTHS, ½ to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE;
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
NO. 167 FIRST STREET,
Opposite Monongahela House.

CARPETS.

FROM ENGLAND,

Per Steamers Russia and Iowa.

FIRST IMPORTATION

OF THE SEASON, OF

English Body Brussels,
English Tap. Brussels,
English Ex. Sup. Ingrains,
English Hemp Carpets,
English Velvet
Rugs and Mats,
English Brussels
Rugs and Mats.

FINEST ASSORTMENT,
NEWEST PATTERNS,
LATEST STYLES

And Selling at the

LOWEST PRICES.

It is conceded by all that Prices have now reached the Lowest Point. It is therefore unnecessary to urge the advantage of selecting from this Immense Stock in its Freshness and before it is Broken.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

Bottom Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.

Oil Cloths,

Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION,

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

OF REAL LACES,
OF REAL LACES,

JUST RECEIVED,
JUST RECEIVED.

This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c., &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

☞ Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS FOR J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS'

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC PAINTS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER,

[illegible]OD STREET.

AN IM[illegible]PORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulne[illegible]ss, Cleanliness, Comfort,

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CO[illegible]NSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PL[illegible]ACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advan[illegible]tages, are offered to the public. They are a succes[illegible] as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Managem[illegible]ent, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give [illegible] a Brilliant Hot Fire, Show no Ashes, Make no Dust [illegible]. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. [illegible] Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sal[illegible]e. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 29 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. [illegible] MEISSNER.

GROCERIES, &C.

GROCERIES

JAPAN TEA,
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
OOLONG TEA,
GUNPOWDER TEA,
IMPERIAL TEA.

100 hhds choice New Orleans Sugar;
200 bbls choice New Orleans Molasses;
10 bbls Proctor & Gamble's double extra Lard Oil
150 bbls common and choice Syrups;
25 bbls Golden Drips;
200 bbls Refined Sugar;
100 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel.

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE,

THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED,

Always on hand and for sale by

WM. MILLER,

(Late Miller & Ricketson), Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

NEW LAKE FISH.

150 half bbls. Lake Herring;
130 half bbls White Fish.

ALL FISH WARRANTED.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

BUTTER.

10 CHEESE BOXES

PRIME ROLL BUTTER,

RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

360 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ORLEANS

Sugars and Molasses

329 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
681 bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice;
178 half bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice.

To arrive by the following Steamers:

Yorktown, R. R. Hudson, Sherman, Westmoreland, Argosy, Mary Davage, Swallow,

Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on resumption of navigation.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Uniontown, Pa., (at the Office of the Secretary, James H. Springer,) until 12 o'clock M., of MARCH 12TH, 1868, for the erection of a SCHOOL HOUSE, 65x90 feet and three stories high, for the accommodation of the Public Schools of said Borough. Plans and Specifications of the building can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. By Order of the Board,

D. KAINE, President,
J. H. SPRINGER, Secretary.
February 21st, 1868. eod

PROPOSALS

FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., in the year 1868, will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, the 4TH DAY OF MARCH, 1868.

The Ohio River Salt Company to furnish good seaworthy barges, and to load the salt. The party contracting will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient tow boats—tow the salt, pay lock fees, wharfage, watching, and all other expenses, except on salt unloaded at Maysville, Covington and Louisville, Ky., Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind.

The salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 lbs, and proposals should state price per barrel of either size to each of the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Wellsburg, West Virg'a;
Steubenville Ohio;	Wheeling, West Virg'a;
Wellsville, Ohio;	Parkersburg, West Va;
Bellair, Ohio;	Maysville, Kentucky;
Marietta, Ohio;	Covington, Kentucky;
Portsmouth, Ohio;	Paducah, Kentucky;
Ripley, Ohio;	Smithland, Kentucky;
Cincinnati, Ohio;	Columbus, Kentucky;
Hannibal, Missouri;	Hickman, Kentucky;
St. Louis, Missouri;	Memphis, Tennessee,
Madison, Indiana;	Nashville, Tennessee;
Jeffersonville, Indiana;	Cairo, Illinois;
New Albany, Indiana;	Alton, Illinois;
Evansville, Indiana;	Quincy, Illinois;

The minimum stage of water that the tow boats will be required to run will be when tow boats can leave Pomeroy safely with tows drawing three and one-half (3½) feet of water, and tow to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draught, the barges to be returned without delay by the parties towning to the Salt Company's boat yard, at Middleport, Ohio.

The Ohio River Salt Company will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Company reserve the right to reject all the bids. Separate bids for either the up river or down river towing will be received, or both may be combined. Empty barges to be returned, without delay, from points below Louisville to Louisville whenever there shall not be less than (3) three feet of water in the channel. Empty barges to be returned from Louisville and points above Louisville to Pomeroy whenever there are (30) thirty inches of water in the channel. Bids will not be received unless in conformity with this advertisement.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of this contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. Horton, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked, "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,
Per R. R. HUDSON, Sec.

BUILDING PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY for

EXCAVATING A TANK.

For a Gas Holder, the excavation to be about 90 feet in diameter by 24 feet in depth.

Also, for LAYING A STONE WALL around the sides of said Tank, three feet in width at the bottom by two feet at the top and twenty-four feet in height. Said wall to be built of good, large-sized stone, and thoroughly filled in with mortar.

Further proposals are desired for furnishing about 180,000 BRICK, and Laying a Wall and Floor within the above named stone wall.

The best quality of hard brick will be required, and they must be carefully laid in cement, the latter to be furnished by the Gas Company. The entire work subject at all times to the inspection and approval of the Gas Company, who also reserve the right to refuse all bids received.

Proposals should be sent to the office of the Company, in Birmingham, where the lot to be excavated will be shown, and further information given. Bids will be received until the 1ST OF MARCH.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. WOOD and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

☞ Be careful to Buy Only the Genuine. Scales Repaired Promptly.

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Prompt attention given to Collections.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. S. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

EDUCATIONAL.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

TThstf REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

VINUM BONUM
BONUM SANGUINEM
FACIT
GOOD WINE
MAKES
GOOD
BLOOD.
THE PRIZE CUP

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. Also, excellent for Ladies and weakly persons.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

A. SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 Broadway, New York. TThs

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP, SHEET AND PLATE IRON.

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 1y

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.

WORKS:

SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WAREHOUSE:

WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS.

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND

PIPE WORKS,

COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STS.,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLIAM SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JOHN M. COOPER......JOS. KAYE......HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN

Gas Fixtures and Tubing

OF ALL KINDS.

Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY

BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,

STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR and HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.

W. T. JAQUITH....L. O. LIVINGSTON....W. H. BURT.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.

We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED

FLINT GLASS WARE,

WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,

FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH

LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.

NO. 83 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE, NO 121 WATER STREET

PITTSBURGH PA

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham,
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS,	B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL.	J. W. PAUL.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON...JOHN H. RICKETSON...WM. HOLMES.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.,

Founders and Machinists,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED ROLLS, all sizes,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

For IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, SILVER, GOLD, PAPER and INDIA RUBBER WORK. ALSO,

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—209 LIBERTY STREET.

ENGINES, BOILERS, CASTINGS.

ATLAS WORKS,

Morton St., Ninth Ward, Pittsb'gh.

THOMAS N. MILLER . . . . . President.

THESE WORKS ARE AMONG THE

LARGEST IN THE WEST,

And are now prepared to furnish ENGINES, of every description, BOILERS, TANKS and STILLS, ROLLING MILL, and HEAVY MACHINERY CASTINGS.

☞ Sheet Iron Work, General Repairing, &c., &c.

DUQUESNE

Iron and Steel Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles,

PLOUGH, SPRING, and A. B. STEEL, &c.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA

IRON WORKS.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Warehouse—No. 165 FIRST STREET,
(Opposite Monongahela House),
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc., Oil Drill Steel.

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353 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From January 19th, 1868, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:58 a m
Cl & Whg M'l	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicego Mail..	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex...	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl.&Whg. Ex.	4:03 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex		Erie&Ygn Ex.	6:13 p m
via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Chicago Ex...	6:58 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Cl.&Whg. Ex.	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:28 p m	Pitt&Cl'd Ex.	
Whg & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	via Youngs'n	9:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N Br'tn Acc..	8:58 a m	N.Brt'n Acc...	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N.Brt'n Acc...	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:58 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:33 p m	N.Castle Acc..	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	9:13 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:13 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N.Brt'n Acc...	5:33 p m	N.Brt'n Acc..	2:43 p m
N.Brt'n Acc...	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

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STREET CARS,

Connect with Trains on C. & P. R.R.

Money Fare	12c
Ticket Fare	10c
Trunks	20c
Hand Trunks	10c

No charge for Carpet Bags and small Valises in hand.

M. LOFTUS, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express	2:50 p m	10:35 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1.	11:10 a m	8:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2.	5:40 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted.

JOHN H. MILLER, General Eastern Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:50 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1..	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Mail Train..	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 3	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3..	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3:20 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4..	2:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	6:50 p m
Altoona Ac. and		Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m
Emig't train	10:30 p m		

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville..	3:15 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:25 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:20 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

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☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:20 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, February 20, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommoc'n..	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newten Accom'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Brown's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:15 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport	10:30 p m	6:40 a m
Sunday Church Train to and From West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.

W.M. B. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Venango City.

Connecting with Trains East and West, on the Warren and Franklin Road; also, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

On and after JANUARY 14th 1868, Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Depot, corner of Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart,	Arrive.
Mail to and from Venango City	7:30 a m	12:30 a m
Express to and from Venango City	10:15 p m	5:45 p m
Brady's Bend Accom'n	1:45 p m	11:00 a m
First Soda Works Accom'n.	8:30 a m	8:15 a m
Second Soda Works Accom.	5:00 p m	2:35 p m
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 p m

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh, at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:50 p. m.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

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Gas, Coal and C[illegible]

Office and Yard on Mar[illegible]
P., F. W. & C. RR., A[illegible]

LEWIS [illegible] Agent.

Particular attention [illegible] of COAL and COKE West.

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IRON CO[illegible]ON MERCHANTS,

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NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mu7

THIRD EDITION.

7 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE SITUATION.

MATTERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The President Calm and in Good Spirits.

He Recognizes Thomas as Secretary of War.

Stanton Still in the War Office.

Thomas Makes a Third Demand.

Mr. Stanton Refuses to Surrender.

The Interview Between Thomas and Stanton.

Sentinels on Duty at War Department.

WHAT WILL THE SENATE DO?

Secretary McCulloch Non-Committal.

Apprehensions of Assassination.

Grand Reception at the White House.

The Articles of Impeachment.

The President Addresses the Senate.

HIS RIGHT TO REMOVE STANTON.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1868.

The Situation at the White House.

The excitement and interest of the day were almost wholly centered in the Capitol. The President's house was visited by members of the Cabinet, General Thomas, Democratic Senators and members of the press. The announcement in the morning papers that the President had on yesterday directed Attorney General Stanbery to apply to the proper Court for a *quo warranto* elicited inquiry at the Executive Mansion at noon as to the cause of the delay. The President replied that the Attorney General was then engaged in preparing the proper application, but the day passed without any notice of it being made in either the District Court or the Supreme Court.

The President's Views.

In an interview with the correspondents of the press, the President said he desired to bring the case before the Chief Judicial tribunal. If the Supreme Court brought Stanton before them, and he could not show proper cause in law why he held the War office, and acted as Secretary, and they (the Supreme Court) ordered him to vacate, and he (Stanton) still refused, then the Executive would act promptly in the matter, and with the law and the Constitution on his side, he felt that the American people would sustain him. He further remarked that there was no change from the situation of yesterday or Saturday. He recognized no one but General Thomas as Secretary of War, and meant to recognize no one else. He said that General Emery did not say he would refuse to receive orders from him or that they must come through General Grant.

Mr. Johnson in Good Spirits.

The President appeared calm and in good spirits, and concluded the interview by remarking that "God and the American people would make all right and save our institutions." He simply alluded to the fact that he was about to send a message to the Senate on the subject of the removal of Mr. Stanton, but that as it would go into Executive session, he could not make any of its contents public. The message, however, was made public by the Senate, and will be found elsewhere in these columns. Secretary McCulloch and Marshal Gooding spent the afternoon with the President. After dinner Mr. Johnson declined seeing any one but his secretary.

The Situation at the War Office.

The War Department was opened this morning at nine o'clock, with Mr. Stanton in his office, he having remained there during the night. In fact he has not been away from the building since Friday. He was visited at an early hour this morning by a large number of Senators and Representatives, all of whom were admitted to his office. Judge Fisher of the District Supreme Court called at ten-fifteen, and was followed by Gen. Howard.

Gen. Thomas Makes Another Demand.

While these gentlemen were in the room, General Thomas entered the building and proceeded to Mr. Stanton's room, where he again made the demand for the Department, and Mr. Stanton again refused to surrender the same. General Thomas after an interview of about ten minutes withdrew and proceeded to the Assistant Adjutant General's room, occupied by Generals Townsend and Williams. Here he remained about five minutes.

Mr. Stanton received the mails of the Department this morning and transacted all the business thereof as usual.

Details of Thomas's Third Demand.

The following is the details of the third demand made by General Thomas of Secretary Stanton for the War Department.

General Thomas, hat in hand, with bland manner—"Good morning, Mr. Stanton."

Mr. Stanton—"Good morning;" said very curtly.

General Thomas, without being invited, or even taking a seat, said—"Mr. Stanton, I have this morning again received orders from the President of the United States to assume the command of the War Office. I now appear and notify you that I come to take possession of the building, and to assume the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*."

Mr. Stanton replied—"I do not acknowledge such authority. I do not recognize the authority of the President to issue any such order. I refuse to surrender the War Office, the building, or the mails, records, etc., belonging to the Department."

Mr. Stanton then further said—"General Thomas, I now order you to your room as Adjutant General, and order you to discharge the duties of said office."

General Thomas again replied—"I will do no such thing. I have been ordered to discharge the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and intend to do so."

General Thomas then left Mr. Stanton's room and repaired to Gen. Schriver's room, then to Gen. Townsend's room and to Gen. Beck's room. To each of these officers he gave orders that all letters, important communications, etc., coming to, or going from or through their respective Departments, should be sent at once to him. These officers have, so far as official duties necessitated, obeyed such orders.

In answer to an inquiry Mr. Stanton replied that he had given no order to refuse Gen. Thomas admission into the building. He was asked if Gen. Thomas persisted would he be arrested. He replied, "my action depends on Gen. Thomas's action."

General Howard, who was present, said that he guessed there would be no cause for arrest. Mr. Stanton said that if the Court issued a *quo warranto*, he would appear by counsel. The writ would be merely to show by what law he held his office, and he was ready to show the law by counsel, but did not mean to surrender his office. During the day he came but once out of the War Office building, and then to speak to his wife, who was in a carriage on the pavement. His meals were sent to him from his residence, and Senator Chandler dined with him. During the day he received telegrams and letters from his friends in various quarters.

War Department Under Guard.

Each entrance to the department is guarded by an armed sentinel, while a number of messengers and attendants are on duty in the passage. A Lieutenant has been placed in charge of the guard at the Department, and he occupies a seat near the foot of the stairs. The room of the Assistant Adjutant General is kept closed and a messenger stands at the door refusing admission to all until the card of the visitor has been handed to the Assistant Adjutant General, E. D. Townsend, and he has given permission to the visitor to enter.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1868.

Speculation About the Senate.

There are many interesting scenes and incidents that go to make up this day and night in Washington. All of the public places are thronged with people, discussing the result of to-day's action of the House. Speculation is turned to the Senate. Many declare that a two-thirds vote cannot be had to convict President Johnson, and this belief, it is said, keeps gold down. Others declare that in three weeks Mr. Johnson will be out of office.

A Cabinet for Vice President Wade.

One of the evening papers confident of this talks about Mr. Wade's new Cabinet, and prints the following as likely to be selected: Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Freeman Clarke, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy; Frederick Douglass, of New York, Secretary of the Interior; John M. Langston, of Ohio, Postmaster General; M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Attorney General; Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, of course.

Apprehensions of Assassination.

As an illustration of the apprehension that prevailed among the officials at the capitol, a representative of one of the leading newspapers of the country, who was quietly wending his way to that building this morning, with a small package of manifold paper under his arm, was halted at the western gate by two policemen, and interrogated as to the contents of the package, and whether he had any concealed weapons on his person. Upon satisfying these vigilant guardians that he did not contemplate the assassination of any body, he was allowed to proceed to the scene of his daily labors.

The Military.

In consequence of the excitement in the city, the funeral this morning of the late Mayor Kelly, whose remains were brought to this city on Friday, was not attended by a military escort, the authorities fearing that the appearance of armed military on the streets might add to the excitement. A delegation of officers attended the funeral, however.

The Appeal to the Court.

During the morning the rumors in relation to the anticipated action of the President before the Court in relation to Mr. Stanton drew a large number of anxious persons to the City Hall and a feverish anxiety prevailed, rendered the more nervous by the entire absence of anything like certain knowledge as to what would be done in the course of the day.

Secretary McCulloch Taciturn.

Secretary McCulloch was asked to-day whether he recognized Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and would honor his warrants. He said: "I do not care to answer that question now. I have received no definite orders on the subject." He had just received a dispatch from New York announcing the decline in gold, and said: "Well, it's hard work for Congress to get it up." He was quite taciturn on the situation.

Public Excitement.

The interest of the public to learn the details of the situation at the White House, Congress and War office, and the general excitement that pervaded this community is illustrated by the announcement of the *Evening Star* that they sold fifteen thousand extras during the day, being double the number sold on the day of Lincoln's death.

Reception at the White House.

The reception at the White House to-night, despite a heavy snow storm, was the largest of the season. Whether from curiosity to see the President or sympathy for him, it is nevertheless true, that such an attendance of the people has not been witnessed in a long time. There were present nearly all of the Cabinet, the usual representation of the Diplomatic Corps and the Democratic delegation of both Houses of Congress. Everybody was anxious to see how the President looked and acted, and to hear what he said. In the latter respect, they were disappointed, for he had but little time to talk, though Mr. Johnson seemed to be in a very good humor, and dropped a pleasant salutation to nearly every one who passed him.

The Impeachment Articles.

The Committee appointed to draft articles of impeachment will meet to-morrow. There is some discussion as to whether they will report one article embracing the simple fact of law in removing Stanton, and thus make the trial brief before the Senate, or whether additional charges will be preferred, involving the hearing of witnesses. The former course seems to be the most favored.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—It is supposed the application for a writ directed against Stanton, to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department, will be made to-morrow.

The Senate referred the nomination of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of War, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following message, which was read in secret session, laid on the table, and ordered printed. The Senate removed from it the injunction of secrecy:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 21st inst., as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Senate have received and considered a communication of the President stating that he had removed Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*; therefore,

"*Resolved*, By the Senate of the United States, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*."

This resolution is confined to the President to remove the Secretary of War and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the officer *ad interim*, and by its preamble is made expressly applicable to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the designation to act *ad interim* of the Adjutant General of the army. Without, therefore, attempting to discuss the general power of removal as to all officers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question, as thus limited, of the power to remove the Secretary of War. It is declared in the resolution "That under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*." As to the question of power under the Constitution, I do not propose at present to enter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the Government, as established by every President who has exercised the office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character. No practice or any decision has ever excepted a Secretary of War from this general power of the President to make removals from office.

It is only necessary, then, that I should refer to the power of the Executive under the laws of the United States to remove from office a Secretary of War. The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words, it affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the country. What, then, are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in order of time is that of August 7, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called chief clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the said Department."

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate or of any other department of the Government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority; nor, in fact, was there any other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is, therefore, complete as a recognition under the Constitution itself, for there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived.

The other act which refers to this question, is that regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed by Congress on the 2d day of March, 1867. The first section of that act is in the following words:

"That any person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed or duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided; provided, that the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The fourth section of the same act restricts the tenure of office to the limit prescribed by the law creating them. That part of the first section which precedes this proviso declares that every person holding a civil office to which he has been or may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive, during the fixed time established for the tenure of office, the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the President and the Senate. The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the several heads of Departments, whose tenure never had been defined before, by prescribing that they shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Thus as to these enumerated officers, the proviso takes from the President the power of removal, except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed them. It is only in that case they have any tenure of office or any independent right to hold during the term of the President and one month after the cessation of his official functions. The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office to any one of these officers who has been appointed by the President beyond one month after the accession of his successor.

In the case of Mr. Stanton, the only appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War was that conferred upon him by my immediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has never held from me any appointment as the head of the War Department. Whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment and my own sufferance. The law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the War Department, by taking from the President the power to remove him.

This, in my judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law itself admits of no other construction. We find in all that portion of the first section which precedes the proviso, that as to civil officers generally the President is deprived of the power of removal, and it is plain that if there had been no proviso, that power would just as clearly have been taken from him, so far as it applies to the several heads of departments, but for reasons which were no doubt satisfactory to Congress, these principal officers were specially provided for, and as to them the express and only requirement is that the President who has appointed them shall not, without the advice and consent of the Senate, remove them from office. The consequence is that as to my Cabinet embracing the officers designated in the first section, the act takes from me the power without the concurrence of the Senate to remove any one of them I have appointed, but it does not protect such of them as I did not appoint, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure.

An examination of this act, then, shows that while in one part of the section provision is made for officers generally, in another clause there is a class of officers designated by their official titles who are excepted from the general terms of the law, and in reference to whom a clear distinction is made as to the general power of removal limited in the first clause of the section. This distinction is that as to such of these enumerated officers who hold under the appointment of the President, the power of removal can only be exercised by him with the consent of the Senate, while as to those who have not been appointed by him, there is no like denial of his power to displace them. It would be a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place Mr. Stanton upon this footing as these heads of departments who have been appointed by myself. As to him this law gives him no tenure of office. The members of my Cabinet who have been appointed by me are by this act entitled to hold for one month after the term of my office shall cease, but Mr. Stanton could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter. If he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove him? But the power of my successor to remove him would be no greater than my own. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton after permitting him to remain a period of two weeks, because he was not appointed by him, but by his predecessor, I, who have tolerated Mr. Stanton now more than two years, certainly have the same right to remove him, and upon the same ground, namely, that he was not appointed by me, but by my predecessor.

Under this construction of the Tenure of Office act I have never doubted my power to remove him whether the act was constitutional or not. I was always of opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was aware, however, that there were doubts as to the construction of the law, and from the first I deemed it desirable that at the earliest possible moment these doubts should be settled and the true construction of the act fixed by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. My order of suspension in August last was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to a judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension were frustrated, and the late order for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step towards the accomplishment of that purpose.

I repeat that my own conviction as to the true construction of the law and as to the constitutionality were well settled, and were sustained by every member of my Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself; upon the question of constitutionality, each one in turn deliberately advised me that the tenure of office law was unconstitutional.

Upon the question whether as to those members who were appointed by my predecessor that act took from me the power to remove them, all of these members said emphatically, in presence of the others sitting in cabinet, that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and it was no protection to them. No one dissented from this construction, and I understood them all to acquiesce in its correctness. In a matter of such consequence I was not disposed to rely upon my own opinions, though fortified by my Constitutional advisers. I have, therefore, sought to bring up the question at as early a day as possible before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authoritative decision.

In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the appointment of an officer to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have only to say I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the act of February 13, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to the vacancy caused by removals, and I understand to be still in force. The legislation upon the subject of *ad interim* appointments in the Executive Departments stands as to the War Office as follows: The section of the act of 7th of August, 1789, made provision for a vacancy in the very case of a removal of the head of the War Department, and upon such a vacancy gives the charge and custody of the records, books and papers to the chief clerk. Next, by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, section 8th, it is provided that in case of vacancy occasioned by death, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of the head of the War Department, the President may authorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed or the disability removed. The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the case of a vacancy caused by removal. Then, by the first section of the act of February 13, 1795, it is provided that in case of any vacancy the President may appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy exists. These acts are followed by that of the 20th of February, 1863, by the first section of which provision is again made for a vacancy caused by death, resignation, absence from the seat of government, or sickness of the head of any Executive Department, and upon the occurrence of such a vacancy power is given to the President to authorize the head of any other Executive Department or other officer in either of said Departments whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion, to perform the duties of said respective officers until a successor be appointed or such absence or inability by sickness shall cease, provided that no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer period than six months. This law, with some modifications, re-enacts the act of 1797, and provides, as did that act, for the sort of vacancies to be filled, but like the act of 1792, it makes no provision for a vacancy occasioned by removal. It has reference altogether to vacancies arising from other causes.

According to my construction of the act of 1863, while it impliedly repeals the act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein described, it has no bearing whatever on so much of the act of 1795 as applies to vacancy caused by removal. The act of 1795 therefore furnishes the rule for a vacancy occasioned by removal, one of the vacancies expressly referred to in the act of the 7th of August, 1789, creating the Department of War. Certainly there is no express repeal by the act of 1863 of the act of 1795. The repeal, if there is any, is by implication, and can only be admitted so far as there is a clear inconsistency between the two acts. The act of 1795 is inconsistent with that of 1863 as to a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, absence or sickness, but not at all inconsistent as to a vacancy caused by removal.

It is assuredly proper that the President should have the same power to fill temporarily a vacancy occasioned by removal as he has to supply a place made vacant by death or expiration of a term. If, for instance, the incumbent of an office should be found wholly unfit to execute the functions, and the public service should require his immediate expulsion, a remedy should exist and be at once applied, and time be allowed the President to select and appoint a successor, as is permitted in case of a vacancy caused by death or the termination of an official term.

The necessity therefore for an *ad interim* appointment is just as great, and indeed may be greater in cases of removal than in others. Before it can be held, therefore, that the power given by the act of 1795 in cases of removal is abrogated by succeeding legislation, an express repeal ought to appear. So wholesome a power should certainly not be taken away by implication.

It may be, however, that in this as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the most subtle and debateable questions which arise in the construction of statutes. Upon such a question if I have fallen into an erroneous construction, I submit whether it should be characterized as a violation of official duty and of law. I have deemed it proper, in vindication of the course which I have considered it my duty to take, to place before the Senate the reasons upon which I have based my action. Although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire tenure of office act is unconstitutional and therefore void, and although I have expressly concurred in the veto message which I had the honor to submit to Congress when I returned the bill for consideration, I have refrained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. Stanton, which in my judgment did not come within its provisions.

I have endeavored to proceed with the greatest circumspection, and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case. I carefully follow the course which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, faithfully to execute all laws, though passed over my objections, on the score of constitutionality. In the present instance I have appealed or sought to appeal to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hand. Whatever be the consequences merely personal to myself, I could not allow them to prevail against a public duty so clear to my own mind, and so imperative. If what was possible had been certain, if I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. Stanton that thus defending the trust committed to my hands, my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated. By public considerations of the highest character I earnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me in what I have done with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1868.

CITY MATTERS.

INSOLVENT RELEASED.—Stephen Williams, who was convicted about three months ago of fornication and bastardy, yesterday made application to court for release under the insolvent act. The application was granted, and he was discharged.

EARLY LIFE OF GRANT.—The New York *Ledger* for this week, to be had now at the news depots, contains an account of the early life of General Ulysses S. Grant, written by his father. The sketch is a very readable one, and is illustrated by likenesses of the General's father and mother and engraving of the house in which the General was born.

RETURNED HOME.—General James S. Negley, the hero of Stone River, has returned from his month's tour in the South, principally along the lower Mississippi. He is much improved in health from his sojourn in Southern climes. The General has purchased a large interest in a noted plantation on the coast, but has no intention of taking up his abode there, preferring to live in his old home in Allegheny county, and to abide by the decision of his old friends here, relative to the next congressional nomination for the 22d District.

ROBBERY.—A German dairyman named C. Chisler, residing on the Morningside road, was robbed on Sunday of money to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars. The money, which was stolen from a drawer in the house, is supposed to have been taken by a German who was formerly in the employ of Mr. Chisler, but who was recently discharged by him. The party referred to visited the house of his late employer on Sunday, and immediately after his departure the robbery was discovered. His whereabouts at present are unknown.

HEIRS WANTED.—Mr. John R. Squire, of Youngstown, Ohio, writes us of the death in that city, on the 18th inst., of a woman named Ann Steen, who has resided there for some years past. The body was decently buried in the public burying ground by a number of citizens. The deceased, in her lifetime, spoke of having a brother and sister, named John Steen and Mary Steen, residing in Pittsburgh, who have fallen heirs to the property owned by her. It is desired that they attend to the matter immediately. At the request of the neighbors, Mr. Squire has taken charge of the effects of the deceased for the present.

Severe Accident.

Last night, about eleven o'clock, as Mr. Jas. M. Cook, an actor at Mr. Williams's Varieties Theater, on Penn street, near St. Clair, was passing along Fifth street, he slipped and fell upon the pavement, dislocating his right shoulder. Mr. Cook was conveyed to the Revere House and Dr. E. M. Umbstaetter sent for, who, with the assistance of Messrs. Charles and Hotto, dressed the injured arm so artistically that Mr. Cook will be enabled to resume his duties in a few days. Mr. Cook, who was formerly engaged at the Opera House, has recently attached himself to the Varieties, and is already one of the principal favorites of that thriving establishment. His friends will regret to learn of the accident, but will be gratified that it will not result in keeping him off the boards for any great length of time.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the very disagreeable, not to say dangerous condition of the streets last evening, there was a good audience at the Opera House to witness the wonderful feats of Marshall & Doyle's troupe of Mikado Japanese. This troupe of performers is far superior to that which first performed here, some of their feats being more difficult and daring. They have two boys and a girl among their number, who are fine performers. They give another exhibition to-night.

MASONIC HALL.—Logrenia, the Scottish necromancer, continues to attract large audiences to Masonic Hall, which are delighted with not only his slight-of-hand performances, but the feats of his birds, mice and cats. Fred. Miller, of 51 Fourth street, last night drew the twenty dollar gold piece. Another gold piece will be given this evening, with ninety-nine other presents.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Thomas McCaffrey was charged yesterday with committing an assault and battery on Malinda Gibson, by striking her with a poker. The parties are residents of the Ninth ward. The case was held for trial at Court.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

AN ALLEGED WIFE BEATER.

James Barrett was arrested yesterday on complaint of his wife, Mrs. Mary Barrett, for assault and battery, it being alleged that he had beat and abused her. In default of bail for his appearance at Court for trial, the husband was committed to jail.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Christ. Weaver made information before Alderman Thomas, charging one John Wagner with breaking his windows and his door-step. A warrant was issued and the defendant arrested and held to bail for a further appearance.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

WIFE BEATING.

Mrs. Margaret Denning appeared yesterday and entered suit against her husband, John Denning, for assault and battery. The couple live in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and the husband, it is alleged, attacked his wife and struck her with his clenched fist and also threw a knife at her. John was arrested and held to bail for trial.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Charles Lasheim was arrested on a charge of false pretenses, preferred by H. J. Ehlers. Deponent stated that the defendant obtained from him a cooking stove, valued at $7 50, by representing that he had one thousand dollars in the bank and that he would pay for the stove in a short time, which was false. The case was settled by the defendant paying for the stove and costs of suit.

STRUCK HIM.

John Lang made oath charging Leopold Gross with assault and battery, alleging that the latter struck him in the face three times with his clenched fist. A warrant for the arrest of Gross was issued. The parties live in the Allegheny Diamond.

[Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Henry Kress, a resident of Mansfield, was arrested yesterday and committed to jail, by this magistrate, for trial on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by John Wilbert.

[Before Justice Comstock, of Shaler Township.]

THE SHARPSBURG OUTRAGE.

Wilson McCleary, who was arrested several days ago on a charge of outraging the person of a young girl named Johnson, near Sharpsburg, had a hearing before Justice Comstock, on Saturday evening, and was required to give bail for his appearance at court for trial.

Arrest of Professional Thieves—Recovery of stolen Goods.

At an early hour Friday morning, the police made a descent on a house on Fourth street, and arrested four men on suspicion of being professional thieves. Three of them—James O'Donnell, Stephen Conway and Edward Dawson—are residents of this city, while the fourth—Jack Berdsell—hails from Buffalo. The room that they occupied was searched, and a large number of skeleton keys, with other articles appertaining to the burglar's craft, discovered. The keys are very neatly constructed, and several of them are so arranged that the bits can be removed and others inserted by means of a set screw. The prisoners were removed to the Mayor's office and locked up. Their boots were covered with mud, and it was afterwards ascertained that Messrs. McIntyre & Saddler's shoe store, in East Liberty, had been robbed on the previous night of one thousand five hundred dollars' worth of goods, they were suspected of being the guilty parties. Their arrest was kept as quiet as possible, and a search was instituted by the police for the goods, but it proved unsuccessful. They had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore on Saturday, which resulted in their committal to jail, in default of bail, for a further hearing to-morrow afternoon. If the charge of burglary can be made out against them they will be held for trial, but in case it is not, they will be imprisoned for ninety days as common thieves.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Chief of Police Green, accompanied by officers Gumbert and Herron, visited the "Farmers' Inn," on Penn street, near St. Clair, and arrested two men, named Frederick Faulkner and John Ferguson, on suspicion of being connected with the above party. One of the men had a quantity of red pepper in his pocket, and after his arrest expressed regret that he had not thrown the pepper into the faces of the officers.

Yesterday, Chief Green visited Ferguson and Faulkner in their cells in the watchhouse, but they stoutly denied knowing anything about the parties previously arrested, or where they had secreted the goods. Mr. McIntyre afterwards came into the city with a sample of the goods stolen from the firm, when the Chief decided to try a ruse upon the prisoners. He placed the goods under his coat, and going into the lock-up showed them, at the same time intimating that the stolen property had been recovered. The deception proved successful, and the parties, supposing that there was no longer any occasion for secrecy, acknowledged to the robbery, and told the Chief where the goods had been hid. Acting upon the information thus received, Mr. Green visited a grocery store, on Elm street, two doors from Webster, kept by two men, named Daniel McGarvey and Hugh Connelly, and after considerable search discovered that the stolen shoes had been placed in four barrels, which had been rolled into an alley connected with the premises. The goods were taken to the Mayor's Office, and the proprietors of the store placed under arrest. Mr. McIntyre inspected the recovered goods, and found that they comprised nearly every article stolen from him, except a few undershirts, which were afterwards found on the persons of the prisoners. The manner in which this robbery was worked up reflects great credit upon Chief Green and his police, and is conclusive evidence that they understand their business thoroughly.

Highway Robbery and Assault—Man Attacked and Dangerously Injured.

Mr. Robert McClarren, residing near Fleming Station, arrived in Allegheny City, on Saturday, on the Express train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, from a visit to the West. He took passage for Fleming Station, some nine miles down the road, on the Accommodation train which leaves Allegheny at 10:43 P. M., leaving his baggage at the Allegheny Depot and taking checks for the same. After getting off the train at Fleming's, he started to walk to his home, about a mile distant. Before he had proceeded far he was attacked from behind by two men, who beat and abused him in a brutal manner, leaving him senseless upon the ground. He was discovered some time afterwards by a passer-by, and removed to his home, where he is now lying in a precarious condition from the injuries inflicted upon him by his assailants. The object of the desperadoes was robbery, as manifested by their taking from the person of their victim about forty dollars in money and the checks for the baggage. It is supposed that the villains got on the train with Mr. McClarren at the Allegheny Station, thinking that he had money in the baggage left at the depot, and by securing the checks would gain possession of it. Mr. McClarren had just received pay for a summer's work on the tow-boat Alps and other boats, and his assailants were aware of the fact. Mr. McClarren, however, instead of leaving the money with his baggage at the Allegheny Depot, as the thieves supposed, had placed all but the forty dollars stolen in his boots, which the thieves did not secure.

Sad Accident—Death of an Old Citizen.

Mr. Joseph Justice, an old citizen of this county, met with an accident yesterday, which resulted in his death. Mr. Justice, who resides on Marshall street, First ward, Allegheny, started for this city yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, and in order to decrease the distance concluded to walk around Seminary Hill. Upon arriving at the east side of the hill, he slipped and fell over an embankment, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, fracturing his skull. He was immediately picked up and carried to the Hope Engine House, but he expired before medical aid could reach him. Mr. Justice was at one time a member of the police force of this city, and was much respected. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

Testimonial from Hon. M. C. Beebe, of Pleasantville, Pa.

Late Member of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Sir:—Some five years ago my son Willie commenced showing symptoms of Catarrh of the Head, which continued to grow worse until his system was so debilitated as to preclude an active enjoyment of the sports of childhood or pursue any system of study, or attend at school, and at times was entirely prostrated with lingering fever—some times for weeks together, with a constant manifestation of the symptoms of the disease, such as a constant hacking, nostril discharges, &c., irritation of the throat, &c., causing nausea. All the usual appliances and treatment of physicians, &c., had failed to afford relief, until you were applied to during your professional visit at Titusville last winter, when he began to improve immediately after commencing your treatment, and continued to improve, until now he enjoys a good state of health, and is able to participate in the active sports of childhood with zest, as well as pursue his studies without interruption. I have omitted to make this statement heretofore, as I wished to be satisfied that the relief was permanent. Respectfully yours,

M. C. BEEBE.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., October 24, 1867.

New and Desirable Stock of Dry Goods.

Messrs. Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, have just received a new and extensive stock of desirable dry goods. The firm has made an unusually large purchase of goods of every description—all of them being first class standard makes, forming a selection that is the most attractive in the city at the present time. The stock embraces a splendid variety of linen goods which cannot be excelled by any other house, a full line of counterpanes, linen, damasks, towels, doylies, napkins, honeycomb quilts, shirting and sheeting linens, handkerchiefs, shirt fronts, etc. These goods have been bought at a great advantage, and will be sold at the very lowest cash prices. This purchase affords Messrs. Bates & Bell another opportunity for furnishing their patrons with the best quality of linen goods at a comparatively very small cost. We commend this fact to the attention of the ladies, and housekeepers generally. Messrs. Bates & Bell always keep on hand a full supply of dry goods, and our readers will find their establishment just the place to patronize.

Better than Gold.

A plate of hot pancakes and honey is not half as delicious as a twenty-five cent bottle of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT applied to any part of the body where pain exists; the sensation is delightful, and pain flies instantly. It also removes the pain and bad effects caused by pills, plasters, fiery liniments, or mercury. A young feeble child that cannot tell its ails except by crying will be quiet in an instant by painting it all over. All soothing syrups are narcotic, and will soften the brain. Pain Paint is tested by hundreds every day at Dr. WOLCOTT's office, 170 Chatham square, New York, and 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store. None others dare test what they advertise.

I won't rock it!
A narcotic,
Soothing Syrup keeps it still;
Or laudanum
Will keep it mum;
I'll go shopping, yes I will.

Oh, how mothers ruin the interests of their children.

Pain Paint

Sold by McClarren & McKennan, 85 Market street. TTS

Sight Restored.

Mr. Lafferty, a gentleman connected with the Malt House, on Liberty street, applied to Dr. Aborn, of 134 Smithfield street, seven days ago, with a painful disease of the eye with loss of the sight. Within the short space of one week the Doctor has cured the disease and restored his sight. All persons with chronic diseases of the eye should apply to the Doctor with confidence.

During the Process of Teething

Every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, and softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases,

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

THE PUBLIC now possess the satisfactory knowledge that the praise and popularity which the Weed Sewing Machine has hitherto received have not been misbestowed. It possesses every quality essential to recommend it for family use.—*Independent.*

Pittsburgh, office 112 Grant street.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative,

For Boots and Shoes, and his Harness Oil for Harness, is worth all its cost. Sold wholesale and retail at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 240 Liberty street. mts

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. TTh-tf

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 24, 1868.

The local discount market evinced a good deal of activity to-day. Some of the banks have not been letting out their usual line for the past few days, more on account of the presence of the State examining official. They are thus enabled to swell their cash on hand for a more respectable show. The outside market is supplied with what paper it can bear at from 1, 1¼ @1½ ₱ cent a month.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, Friday 21:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 17	$322,807 07	$52,424 36
18	[illegible]	70,405 18
19	[illegible]	78,844 64
20	[illegible]	58,273 78
21	[illegible]	41,835 95
Total	$1,641,747 33	$266,784 91

—Governments fluctuated very much in the New York market all day, and closed lower and weak. They were affected by the stormy character of affairs at Washington, and the sales were very heavy.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co:—U. S. 6s 1881, 111½; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 110; do '64, 108¾; do '65, May and November, 109¼; do '65, January and July, 107¼; U. S. 10-40s, 105¾; May, 1865, Compounds, 117¾; June 7-30s 107¼; July 7-30s, 107¼; Gold, 142¾; 5-20s, '67 108.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments to-day:—Gold, 142½; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 109¼; do 10-40s, 105½; do 1865, January and July, 105¾; do 1867, 108; June 7-30s, 107½; July do, 107½; May Compounds, 1865, 117¾.

—The variations in the gold premium were numerous to-day. Opening at 143½ in the morning it advanced to 143¾ and receded from that point gradually during the day and closed at three o'clock at 142¾. The transactions at the counters of our brokers were unusually large.

—The railway stock list at the New York Board to-day showed a downward tendency. Erie keeps low and holds the balance of the other leading stocks down. Fort Wayne yielded in sympathy to the general decline and fell below par for the first time during the present year, although the earnings of this road so far on the present month show an increase of $80,000 as compared with last year's receipts. The following are the closing quotations at the New York Stock Board for the several days indicated below, as reported by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street:

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 24.
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve & Pitts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Y Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The New York *Herald* of Sunday says: The principal topic of conversation in stock circles is the unfavorable bank statement of the week. The large decrease of $7,264,477 in deposits excites considerable surprise, and to this loss is directly traceable the reduction of $4,281,805 in the reserve of specie and legal tender notes. [illegible]

—The prospects of the petroleum market are brightening. [illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, February 24, 1868.

Since our last reports trade has been dull, and prices, without material change. Any special reports in regard to particular articles will be found below. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale rates [illegible]

BACON, LARD, ETC.—[illegible]

BUTTER—We quote choice roll butter in demand at [illegible]

EGGS—We quote fresh packed eggs at [illegible] ₱ dozen.

BEANS—We quote Navy beans in demand at $4 50 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote peaches at [illegible]; apples at [illegible]

APPLES—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

HAY—We quote loose timothy hay from country wagons at $16@21 ₱ ton.

GRAIN—[illegible]

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote from store at $4 25@4 50 ₱ cwt.

CORN MEAL—We quote corn meal at [illegible] ₱ bushel.

RYE FLOUR—Choice rye flour commands $8 00 ₱ barrel.

FLOUR—There is a moderate trade doing at $12 00 @12 50 for winter; $9 50@10 for spring, and $9 00@10 [illegible] barrel.

HAT TRADE.

NEW YORK.

There is but little variation in prices in the wholesale hat trade at present. Jobbers buy only to supply demand. Prices rule lower than is usual at this season of the year. James H. Prentice sold on Friday last, at his warehouse in Brooklyn, the attendance of buyers was good and the bidding spirited. [illegible]

Seeds at Philadelphia.

Cloverseed has been in fair demand, but prices are weak and unsettled. About 2,500 bushels sold, in lots, at [illegible] ₱ pound for fair and prime Pennsylvania, and [illegible]. Timothy is unchanged, [illegible]. Flaxseed has advanced; 200 bushels sold at [illegible].

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 25, 1868.

Business yesterday was not very brisk, although the market was firm. The terrible state of the weather, no doubt, had its influence on trade. The result was but few sales were made. Eastern dispatches received furnish the following quotations: Philadelphia, P L S to W. 23c; S W, 24@24½c; crude, including packages, 16c. New York, P L S to W. 24c; S. W. 25@25½c; crude in bulk, 12c. Oil City dispatches report sales at $2 95@3 00; market firm but not much doing.

In our own market we have but few sales to record. Buyers and sellers were inclined to differ in their views. Crude—the only sales were 1,000 bbls bulk, June delivery, at 9c ₱ gall.

REFINED—Firm but not very active. Sales 500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, last half of March, at 24½c ₱ gallon.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

National Refining and Storing Comp	480	Fisher Bro	80
O B Jones	160	Fulton & Co	160
		J Wilkins	160
Total			1,040

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 50 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot,

Chas Eecky, 104 bbls crude to Bower & Mercer, Baltimore.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, February 24, 1868.

Market for crude continues firm, but without material change in prices; $3 00 is offered freely, the demand exceeding the supply. Creek Oil very scarce; sales at $2 60@2 70. L.

Foreign Iron Market.

From the metal circular of Vivian, Younger & Bond, London, February 8, 1868, we learn that there has been rather more life in the metal market, and prices of some kinds have shown a little improvement, but the volume of business has not been large.

Copper—In Chile bars, as the quantity offering is limited, and buyers do not come up to the views of most holders, the business has been small. About 90 tons of ordinary brands to arrive, were sold at £69 10s and 60 tons in same condition at £70, which latter is the asking price for spot. At Swansea 40 tons of Urmeneta ingots were parted with at £73, and 10 tons £73 10s. Three cargoes of Regulus, together about 1,000 tons, fetched 14s, and another 300 tons 14s 1½d ₱ unit. Of ore 500 tons were done at 14s 1d. The market closes with firm holders at our quotations. English copper is dull of sale and parcels of second hands are to be had at low rates. Fine foreign has rather improved and about 100 tons Wallaroo have sold at £79 cash, and £79 10s with extra prompt. The Board of Trade returns of the imports and exports of copper during the year 1867 not being yet published, we are unable at present to give our usual figures in relation thereto. The available stock of Chile bars, ores and regulus in Liverpool, Swansea and Havre, and English and foreign copper in London, is thus estimated in fine copper: February 1, 1868, 19,692 tons; 1867, 18,731 do; 1866, 19,271 do; January 1, 1868, 19,833 do; December 1, 1867, 18,956 do. Quotations of English tough and Chile bars, ores and regulus are as follows: February 1, 1868, tough £73 ₱ ton; bars £69; ores and regulus 15s 3d ₱ unit; 1867, tough £83 ₱ ton; bars £76; ores and regulus 15s 3d ₱ unit; 1866, tough £95 ₱ ton; bars £90; ores and regulus 17s 3d ₱ unit.

Tin—English is in only moderate request, though not obtainable so cheaply as last week, in consequence of the improvement in Straits, which has advanced 2s ₱ cwt. About 500 tons have been sold at prices varying from 87s to 89s spot and 88s 6d to 90s for arrival. The improvement in Straits is attributable to renewed reports of disturbances among the miners in Penang. The stock of foreign in warehouse in London and Holland, is thus estimated: February 1, 1868, 8,424 tons; same time 1867, 10,060; 1866, 10,160. Quotations for Straits on the same dates being £87, £90 and £94 ₱ ton.

Spelter—Demand languid, and quotation for Silesian rather easier. Only about 160 tons are reported at £19 17s 6d for common £20 5s for special brands. The stock in London on 31st January, 1868, was 2,455 tons, against 2,520 do end of previous month, and 4,436 do 31st January, 1867.

Hops.

In New York the market has been dull but steady, including American at 20@60c ₱ lb for new; older growth 10@40c and Foreign at 35@60c ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New York State, common to fair, 20@35c; good to prime 40@45c; choice to fancy 50@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20@35c; prime to choice 40@45c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20@35c; good to prime 40@50c. Yearlings of all grades 15@40c; old Olds 10@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35@60c; Bavarians 40@55c; Belgians 35@45c.

The week's business is noticed by Mr. Emmet Wells as follows: "Inactivity is the ruling feature of the trade. Sales of Bavarians continue in a small way; a fair article being offered as low as 35c in bond, duty paid, first hands. There has been some speculative inquiry for very low grades of Michigan and State; but the low prices offered, (viz: 10 to 15c.) did not meet the views of holders, consequently were not accepted. The lowest quotation given below (20c) is about a fair price for such grades, considering the small supply on offer. At this figure 1,000 bales or more might be picked up. There is also a little better demand for prime State—small sales of which have been made at 40c, first hands. On the whole, we think the market is a shade firmer, influenced by the falling off in imports. The stock of foreign hops in New York has been reduced to about 1000 bales, including the small arrivals of the present week. If these importations continue falling off, as they have done since the first of January, we can see nothing to prevent a reaction in the trade and an early advance in prices. Imports this week, from Bremen, 124 bales; from Hamburg, 40 bales; from Liverpool, 27 bales; from Havre, 51 bales; from Canada, 38 bales. Total, 280 bales. Exports, 24 bales. Advices from Germany down to the 5th inst., represent the supplies there on the decline, but an active demand from England and discouraging prospects of the coming crop would prevent heavy shipments to America late in the spring. It would be reasonable to suppose that England will require a good share of this surplus, as the prospects are that the brewers will be out of stock before the new crop comes in. The imports into London this season already exceed 100,000 bales, and as the English crop is not in condition to gather much before the 1st of October, there yet remains a brewing season of nearly eight months before the advent of the new growth. A cable telegram from London, on Thursday last, brought the news that the market was improved, with prospects of no further immediate shipments to this side."

Fruits in New York.

There is a better demand and the market wears a more cheerful aspect. Raisins have sold quite freely. Sardines have also been more active. In Macaroni there has been a considerable movement, and the market is firmer. Turkish Prunes are in plentiful supply by the recent arrivals from Trieste; of these, however, 665 casks, per Luigi Russo, and 270 do per Tessalia, were sold previously. [illegible]

Hides and Leather at Philadelphia.

Hides—Among the salters the competition for green hides still continues, and has led to an advance of another cent ₱ lb on green steer; 12c being now paid for steer and 11c for cow. [illegible]

Leather—Slaughter in the Rough—The inquiry for light weights continues good and the receipts remain light; [illegible]

The Miserables of this Bright and Cheerful World are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment.

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, A NEW CREATURE of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this purely vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC **Homœpathic Medicine Company,** Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail. *

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO

5-20 BONDS,

Or Bought at Highest Market Rates

ALSO,

Gold and Coupons,

Sterling and Continental Exchange,

For sale in sums to suit purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 24, 1868.

FLOUR—In better inquiry and holders firm; sales of spring extras as $9@10 75.

WHEAT—No. 2 opened firm; sales at $1 99½@1 99½; advanced to $2 01, and closed weak with sellers at $1 98½; sales of No. 1 at $2 03.

CORN—Opened firm and active at 79½@80c for new, declined to 78½@78¾c, and closed firm at 78¾@79c; sales of No. 1 at 83¼@83½c, and No. 2 at 79½c.

OATS—Opened firm and 1@1½c higher; sales at 57@57½c, and closed at 56½@58c.

RYE—More active and 2@3c higher; sales at $1 58@1 60 for No. 1, and $1 56@1 58 for No. 2, closing firm.

BARLEY—Nothing doing and nominal at $2 06@2 08 for No. 2, and $1 78@1 82 for rejected.

PORK PRODUCTS—More active and higher. Mess pork $23 50@23 75 for country, and $23 75@24 00 for city packed. Lard firmer and ½@1c higher; sales at 15¼@15½c cash, for prime steamed, and 15¾c for extra choice do. Middles active and higher; Cumberlands 11c; short ribs, 12@12½c; rough sides ½c higher; sales at 11½c, loose; bellies 11c, loose; sweet pickled hams sold at 14¼c; dry salted hams 13c, loose; dry salted shoulders 9¾@⅝c higher, sales at 9¾c, loose, cash, and 9¾@10c for future delivery.

DRESSED HOGS—Moderately active and 25c higher; sales at $9 25@9 50 for light, and $9 85@10 00 for heavy, closing firm at $9 50@10 00 for good lots. Nothing done in live stock.

Gold Closed at 142½@142¾.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour in fair demand and the market firm; family $11@11 25; extra $10@10 25. Wheat held higher; No 1 red $2 50. Corn in fair demand at 82c for ear. Oats in better demand at the close, with buyers at 66c, holders asking 67c. Rye in demand at $1 80 for extra. Barley dull and prices drooping; No 1 fall $2 25. Cotton dull and prices unsettled and nominal; middling offered at 20½c. Tobacco in good demand at full prices; sales 120 hhds. Provisions generally firmer and holders asking higher prices; the troubles at Washington, it is thought, will cause an important advance in gold, and a consequent advance in the prices of all articles, and for this cause there is great indifference about selling, and many dealers are now offering their stock. Mess pork is held at $25 00, but no buyers at better than $24 50. Bulk meats are held at 10@12c, but these rates are a ½c above the views of buyers, therefore not much was done. Bacon is in light supply; held at 11¼c, 13½c, 14½@15c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides without sales; sugar-cured hams 16@17c; plain hams 14½@15½c, all canvassed and packed. Lard not offered below 15½c to any extent but no buyers at better than 15c. Butter steady at 38@42c for fresh western. Cheese dull at 14@14½c for Western Reserve, and 15@15½c for Factory. Clover seed dull at 13@13½c; timothy dull at $2 40@2 50; nothing doing in flax. Apples scarce and firm at $5@5 ₱ bbl. Potatoes firm at $3 25@3 50. Hay in moderate demand at $13@15 ₱ ton on arrival. Gold 142 buying and 142½ selling.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—Tobacco—No sales reported. Cotton—Buyers only offer 19c for middling. Flour quiet and unchanged, with a limited demand; sales of extras at $8 25@9, double extra $9 50; treble extra $11 75@12; choice to fancy do $12 75@14. Wheat in more inquiry, but prices unchanged; No. 1 spring $2 15; prime to choice winter $2 50@2 65. Corn very dull and declined to 81@87c. Oats dull and unchanged at 67@73c. Barley unchanged at $2 55@2 60 for fall. Rye steady and firm at $1 70@1 75. Provisions excited and higher. Pork steady and firm at $24 50. Bacon active and higher; clear sides 14½@15c; clear rib 13c; shoulders 10½@11c; sugar cured hams 16½@17c; sales of clear sides for the 20th of March at 15c; bulk meats higher; clear ribbed sides loose 12½c, and clear sides 13c loose; shoulders up Illinois River 9½c. Lard advancing; sales of keg at 15c; fancy do 16c; kettle and steam up Illinois River 14½@15½c. Whisky in better demand at $2 12½ for highwines.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Flour quiet at $9 75 for extra city spring. Wheat unsettled at $2 00½@2 02 for No. 1, closing at the inside figures. Corn dull and weak at 78½c. Rye unchanged at $1 48 for No. 1. Dressed hogs $9 00@9 60. Provisions held higher; $22 75 for mess pork.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co. 27 cars pig iron; J Wood, Son & Co 15 do do; Bryant & Caughey, 27 do; Totton & Co, 1 do do; J Moorhead, 2 do co; Shoenberger & Blair, 15 E D iron ore; Fleming & Torrence, 1 bx copper scrap; J Knox, 7 bbls peas, 1 TH Nevin & Co, 3 cases wheat; Beckham & Long, 5 bbls potatoes; J Glenn, 1 car oats; Hannah & Fay, 2 bales twine; J W Henderson & Bro, 1 bbl Japan; J W Elliott, 1 bbl grape wood; Knabe & Schrock, 1 bx nuts, 1 do pickles; D Wallace, 30 bbls rye flour; Brown & Peters, 1 hlf bbl japan, 1 keg varnish; J P Scott, 2 bbls japan; Thos Hare & Bro, 26 bbls shafts, 2 do poles; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bx mdse; W H Graff, 5 kgs a butter; Graff & Reiter, hlf bbl a butter; Kell & Ritchart, 60 bbls cider; Little, Baird & Patton, 6 sks d peaches, 1 bx cheese, 1 bbl molasses; E Heazley & Co, 3 bbls tob; Godfrey & Clark, 35 sks rags; Adams & Co, 50 bxs chimneys; Pitts Manf'g Co, 47 sks rags; McCullough, Smith, & Co, 18 do do; Z Wainwright, 180 sks barley; A Staub, 5 bxs leaf tob; M'Adam & Bro, 2 cars staves; F Sellers & Co, 125 bbls grease, 136 bxs do; J C Jenkins, 60 bbls flour; Seglmyer & Van Kamp, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 20 bbls flour; Jas Gardner & Co, 100 bbls flour; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 450 pigs lead; Peter Schott & Bro, 1 car shorts; Shipton & Wallace, 25 bbls spirits; Logan, Gregg & Co, 3 bxs nails.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Superior Iron Co, 3 cars limestone; Owens & Kennedy, 244 bbls apples; M B Snydam, 155 bush flaxseed; Ralya & Robertson, 3 cars staves.

For Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W H Shoenberger & Blair, 3 cars L S ore; McKnight & Co, 2 do Canada do; Bryan & Caughey, 4 do 1 S do, 1 do W do; Laughlin & Co, 2 do Edwards do; Lippincott & Bakewell, 2 bbls saws; M McWhinney & Co, 19 do spokes; J S Dilworth & Co, 25 bbls tobacco; J Jones, 2 do scrap iron; H Blackstone, 14 car wheels; Lupton & Christy, 68 rolls paper; J W Meek, 20 sks rye; J & W Fairley, 1 bbl sks; Meanor & Harper, 8 sks clover seed; J J Pettit, 1 bbl eggs; T Stiller, 1 box corn; Markle, Dickson & Co, 7 sacks rags; James Graham 1 car corn, 1 do oats, 41 sacks corn, 20 do oats, 6 do rye; Bedford Chair Co, 102 bdls chairs, 12 do rockers; Fetzer & Armstrong, 4 bls d apples, 4 do eggs; H Rea Jr, 22 do do, 35 kgs a butter; Gregg, Son & Co, 1 box cutter, 1 do eggs; L H Voigt & Co, 65 bbls g apples; James Hutchinson, 100 empty oil bbls; Bailey & Brown, 1 car fire brick; B D Moore, 100 empty oil bbls; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 261 sks corn; Head & Metzgar, 32 do c meal, 48 do corn; South & Allen, 40 do do, 5 bbls d apples; J J Bender, 1 car staves.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—J Herbst, 20 bbls apples; Rose & Ewing, 5 bgs corn meal; J McCutcheon, 1 case hardware; A J Pentecost, 1 do do; J H Ingham, 8,000 feet lumber.

Per Pitts., Col and Cincinnati R. R.

J H Parker, 5 empty tcs; L H Voigt & Co, 10 bbls timothy seed; James Conner, 37 bbls brooms; J D Dravo, 26 bxs hops; M McWhinney & Co, 1 box hames; Frank Simpson, 2 dozen riddles, 2 do selves; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car ear corn; Carter, McGrew & Co, 71 returned empty packages; Meanor & Harper, 10 sks rye; Graff & Reiter, 8 kgs a butter; Hipply & Miller, 16 sks mill feed, 90 do corn meal; B D Moore, 16 oil bbls; L H Lippincott, 100 hlf bbls herring, 20 do white fish; H Geyer, 3 cars staves; W B Hays & Son, 11 bbls pork, 4 casks and 55 tcs hams, 4 jars sausages, 1 sk wool; Haerwig & Co, 4 kgs lard; B A Fahnestock's Son & Co, 2 bbls h seed; Bingham & Laing, 1 car ear corn; Seward & Campbell, 42 bbls bone dust; F Sellers & Co, 60 tcs grease, 50 do lard; Bricker & Co, 176 sks corn.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.

G H Anderson & Co, 3 rolls leather; Knox, Kimm & Co, 1 car sand; W Beeson, 72 bbls apples; Wood & Larkins, 1 bx and 1 pair scales; J Oliver, 1 sks clover seed; F G Craighead, 9 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, 1 bx eggs; N Speer, 1 pump, 1 fly wheel; C P Markle & Co, 50 bdls printing paper, 5 sks sks; J D Dravo, 1 bbl lard oil; J H Hood, 1 car lumber; Fahnestock, Fortune & Co, 10 tons pot clay; W F Armstrong, 116 bdls sheet iron; W Wenner, 22 do do; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 7 coils rope; Loppy, Weise & Co, 1 car tan bark; L Mooney, 11 sks rags.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Watt & Wilson, 2 bbls tallow; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 80 bars railroad iron; McKnight, Porter & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Wm Bingham, 13 sks rye; Rees, Graff & Dull, 4 cars pig iron; James Conner, 60 bbls salt; Monongahela House, 7 pkgs marketing; Various owners, 3 cars marketing.

SATURDAY, February 22.

Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 15 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 15 do do; J Wood, Son & Co, 8 do do; Graff & Reiter, 4 hlf bbls butter; W Miller, 1 bx sugar; McVay, Walker & Co, 4 kegs nails; G J Young & Co, 2 bxs mdse; W B Scaff & Son, 15 pkgs tools; W Mullins, 36 oil bbls; W Hasiage, 4 bxs farona; T B Reiter, 2 tools and bolts, 4 iron bars; Hubbard & Bro, 1 case selves; Z Warmwright, 267 sks malt; Mullins & Melon, 1 boiler; Timmons & Co, 3 bxs hats; J L Blanchard, 4 bbls g apples; B L Fahnestock & Co, 5 white lead kegs; J S Dilworth & Co, 5 bbls d apples; H R McClelland, 16 bales broom corn; H Rea, Jr, 19 bbls apples, 2 kegs a butter; Smith & Co, 4 cases tob; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; Jas Moore, 11 bbls g apples, 1 do eggs; J C Kuntz, 23 do do; Kell & Ritchart, 2 do do; J Graff & Co, 1 bx organs; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 2 kegs; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; Scott & Gisal, 330 bushels e corn; L H Voigt & Co, 2 kegs a butter; E B Thomas, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; Bryce, Marks & Co, 116 bbls glass; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 160 kgs lead; Thos Bova, 8 sks wheat; G Robb, 1 bbl tallow; M A Adams, 1 keg a butter; W J Taylor & Bro, 1 bx tob; J White, Jr, 6 bales hops; Kell & Ritchart, 1 car brann, 100 bbls flour; J Myers & Co, 1 bbl tartar.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Superior Iron Co, 1 car lime stone; Pittsburgh Paper Manuf Co, 39 bdls paper; W P Townsend, 11 casks rivets; C Coleman, 1 hay rake; M Morgan, 1 bbl eggs; Rieley & Co, 1 car posts; C Lutz, 1 car ear corn; W P Hemphill, 13 sks rye; Ralya & Robertson, 3 do do; S C McMasters, 81 bbls flour; Lacock & McKiwain, 10 bags corn meal; Reymer, Bro & Co, 8 sks, 25 kegs; K Miller, 2 bxs tob; Superior Iron Co, 5 cars lime stone; Smith & Co, 2 bbls.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Laughlin & Co, 2 cars Edwards iron ore; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 car L S iron ore; McKnight & Co, 1 car Canada iron ore; W H Shoenberger & Blair, 3 cars L S iron ore, 2 cars fire brick; S Fahnestock, 1 bx h ware; C E & J Marshal, 33 pcs marble; G N Hoffstott, 32 hides; M & S S Wright, 6 pcs marble; J Graff & Co, 1 bx axes; Harris & Ewing, 12 bxs toiletine, 1 bx drugs; Rev C Brashman, 1 bx h ware; A J Bayless, 1 car s corn; Scott & Gisal, 80 sks oats; Little, Baird & Patton, 1 bx corn, 1 sk corn, 3 sks d apples, 1 sk berries; C P Markle & Co, 5 sks rags; Carter, McGrew & Co, 7 bbls d apples; Wm Noble & Co, 10 bales c husks; Godfrey & Clark, 13 coils old rope; Crassidine & Kelly, 11 bbls s iron, 1 keg do; Patterson & Bullock, 1 bx notions; Stricker & Morledge, 1 bbl seeds, 3 bbls p barley, 5 kegs p barley; Vangorder & Sheppard, 12 bbls onions; B A Fahnestock & Co, 3 bbls oat meal; Ritchart & Stevens, 10 bbls p barley, 6 kegs p barley; J Porterfield & Co, 2 bbls oat meal, 2 bbls p barley; Anderson, Cook & Co, 1 bx springs; J J Pettit, 25 kegs lard, 7 sks rags; H Riddle, 17 bbls apples; South & Allen, 1 bx eggs, 2 bbls d apples; Samuel McKee, 2 bxs mdse, 1 bbl do; Thos Mitchell, 165 oil bbls; Fetzer & Armstrong, 4 empty bbls; Robt Henderson, 287 sks oats; Schomaker & Lang, 85 bxs cheese, 15 kegs p barley, 200 teams paper; Meanor & Harper, 10 sks c seed; Graff & Reiter, 4 kegs a butter, 2 hlf bbls butter, 1 bx glass; W H Graff, 6 bbls e seed, 12 do d apples; B Hays & Co, 3 sks rags, 1 do eggs, 1 hlf bbl lard; H Rea, Jr, 2 bbls apples, 3 sks rags, 2 kegs a butter; McBane & Anger, 31 bags oats, 107 do corn, 1 bbl beans, 22 bbls apples, 1 hlf bbl butter; Head & Metzgar, 4 sks rags, 3 bxs mdse, 3 bxs cheese, 1 doz split brooms, 2 bbls vinegar.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Nanz & Co, 8,000 ft lumber; Spang, Chalfont & Co, 2 cars ore, 1 car brick; W McKee & Co, 1 car staves.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

J Keminish, 1 car staves; Chas Albright, 1 do do; E Smith, 11 sks rags, 1 beef hide; Meanor & Harper, 2 bbls butter; Robb & Herron, 10 sks rye, 5 do oats; Graff & Reiter, 1 hlf bbl butter, 2 tubs lard, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bxs bacon, 5 bbls apples; C P Markle & Co, 2 bbls rags; J W Rankin, 3 kegs butter, 2 do lard, 1 do eggs; W H Graff, 8 bbls d apples, 7 bbl eggs, 3 hlf bbls butter; J Wallace, 11 sks wool, L H Voigt & Co, 2 bbls oat meal, 79 bbls d peaches; Camp & Frazy, 1 car green apples; Fletcher & Co, 30 tcs lard; M McWhinney & Co, 18 bdls spokes; Hays & Getty, 2 bxs tools; Attenback, 6 bxs tob, C P Markle & Co, 31 sks rags; T C Jenkins, 28 kegs lard; Frank Krans, 40 bbls flour; F W Tabor, 1 car e corn; Campbell & Brown, 1 do do; Stewart & Langhlin, 1 do do; W Cooper & Co, 30 bbls potatoes; Hill, 12 casks hams; G Ebenhart, 1 car staves; W B Hays & Son, 12 casks hams, 6 tcs beef, 1 bbl sausages, 195 bulk hams; J Gardner & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Lyon, Shorb & Co, 3 cars pig iron; Kier, Foster & Kier, 1 car lumber; Meanor & Harper, 1 car rye; J W Benson, 1 car hay; Butler & Christy, 1 lot scrap iron; J S Finch, 74 sks rye; Lindsay, Sterrett & Co, 20 bxs shovels; W Martin, brickell & Co, 1 car m iron; Adams & Thursby, 35 sks corn; W J Harper, 1 cow; Scott & Gisal, 113 sks corn, 32 do oats; 31 do horits; Paintor & Sons, 1 car lumber.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

R Stevenson, 10 bdls s iron; W F Armstrong, 481 do do; Michaels R & Co, 333 bxs w glass; W F McLaughlin, 10 rolls leather; C P Markle, 36 bdls straw paper; C P Markle & Co, 35 do p paper; Loppy, Weise & Co, 1 car tan bark; Patterson & Jones & Laughlin, 6 N Hoffstott, 1 bbl freights; Jones & Laughlin, 5 wheels; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 50 oil bbls, 6 coil rope.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

John M D Crossin, 1 bbl whisky; J L Moorhouse, 2 bxs moving, 200 bdls straw boards; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 1 bbl eggs; George Sell, 30 sks hogs; S Thompson, 1 bbl charcoal; M W Rankin, 8 pkgs butter, 4 do eggs, 1 sk feathers; Pat Ragan, 21 bbls apples; T P Pollock, 175 head sheep, 9 do cattle; R C Schmertz, 119 bxs w glass; D Gannon, 12 bbls apples.

Brownsville & Geneva by People's Line.

S B Patterson, 5 sks meal; W Flacus & Son, 22 g hides.

SATURDAY, February 22.

Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

H Smith, 7 bxs produce, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bbl nuts, 2 sks d apples, 1 do beans, 1 do onions, 1 bx poultry; Pat Ragan, 37 bbls apples; J J House & Co, 20 bbls salt; Fred Illig, 7 pkgs produce; Fetzer & Armstrong, 64 sks wool; D McConnell, 1 pattern; R C Schmertz, 297 bxs w glass; Bingham & Laing, 155 sks e corn; S George & Co, 2 sks rags; J C Michner, 5 pkgs produce; S Seckman, 2 bbl tar; Schomaker & Lang, 47 bxs w glass; W Flacus & Son, 1 roll leather; C Holmes & Co, 1 cad tob; J L Moorhouse, 200 bdls straw boards; Pat How, 8 sks corn, 1 do oats; Str Leader, 2 pcs flanges, 2 bands, 2 circles.

Brownsville & Geneva by People's Line.

John Flack, 140 bxs w glass; Z Warmwright, 238 sks malt; Van Gorder & Shepard, 5 sks turnips; W G Bane, 5 bxs h h goods; Kremps, Worcester & Co, 63 bxs w glass.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER J. N. MCCULLOUGH.—Head & Metzgar, 36 bbls apples, 1 bbl eggs, 28 bbls, 2 do d apples, 1 bx skins, 140 h h brooms, 1 keg maple sugar, 2 bbls d apples, 6 do f seed, 2 do w beans, 1 do d apples, 1 do eggs, 1 keg do, 1 bbl butter, 3 kegs lard, 2 do eggs; E Hazleton, 10 bbls lard, 10 do flour; Wm France & Son, 5 bbls lard oil, 5 bbls flour; James Collins, 1,500 hoop poles; Meanor & Harper, 281 bags e corn; McCullough S & Co, 115 sks rags; Dr. O'Leary, 3 bxs produce, 1 bbl frames; C Knap Nephews, 1 bx castings; J Henderson & Bro, 5 bxs mdse; Nimick & Co, 50 tons iron; W Haslage, 6 bbls lard oil; Davis, C & Co, 1 crate empty kegs; Lukies & Bro, 61 bales hay; D Morse, 60 bales hay; W J Steel & Bro, 7 bbls lard, 2 hlf bbls do, 2 do beans, 4 kegs butter, 4 bxs do, 1 pkg skins, 2 bbls eggs, 1 hlf bbl do, 1 do onions, 3 sks d apples, 2 bbls oil, 3 letter; Shultz & Danner, 4 bxs soap; Carr, McCandless & Co, 1 bale d goods; W H Graff & Co, 2 bbls d apples; John Porterfield & Co, 35 bbls flour; John A Crawford, 10 bbls flour; Graff & Reiter, 6 bbls eggs, 2 hlf bbls butter; John Bernhard, 1 doz w s chairs, 6 do c s chairs, 14 c s rockers; J W Simpson, 376 sks corn; Capt Kuntz, 111 sks e corn, 40 do mill feed; Vangorder & Sheppard, 29 bbls apples, 8 do potatoes; B D Morse, 26,580 hoop poles; McBane & Anger, 10 bbls of apples, 76 bags oats; Thos Musgrave, 160 oil bbls; R B Allen, 16 bbls apples; Clarke & Co, 1 bbl d apples, 1 bbl sundries; L H Voigt & Co, 13 bags c meal; Bernhard Wittewel, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do d apples; A Ackley, 51 doz eggs; M W Rankin, 1 bbl eggs.

PER STEAMER LENI LEOTI.—Ross & Ewing, 1 bbl apples; W B Suydam, 39 sks flax seed; Head & Metzgar, 2 bbls molasses, 60 sks shelled corn, 1 sk onions; Ewer, Hamilton & Co, 6 empty oil bbls; John Moorhead, 24 tons blooms; J A Buffum & Co, 5 bbls ale; A Hoeveler & Co, 65 sks scraps, 2 bbls do; Owner, 3 bbls d apples; Fetzer & Armstrong, 6 bbls apples; A S Shepherd, 76 bbls apples; Camp & Frazy, 62 bbls apples, 65 do vinegar; Graff & Reiter, 4 bbls eggs, 6 hlf do butter; Bickham & Long, 1 straw cutter; W Tate & Co, 5 pcs pump logs; F Painter, 1 coop chickens, 2 basket eggs; Spang, Chalfont & Co, 10 bars iron; W M Taber & Co, 1 shaft; Edward Egoef, 5 bbls lub oil; Jas Glenn, 108 sks corn, 3 bdls sacks.

New Orleans.

J N Bell, 2 bbl eggs, 7 do apples, 3 do d peaches, 1 bx do; Clark & Co, 122 bales cotton; J S Dilworth & Co, 10 bbls tob; Eagle Cotton Mills, 50 bales cotton; S Ewart & Co, 12 sks feathers, 42 do, 55 bbls dry peaches; B L Fahnestock & Co, 5 bbls whisky, 5 do g salt; W H Garrard & Son, 4 sks rye; Hall & Speer, 2 plows; G Hageman, 4 bbls b wheat; A Milliken & Co, 16 pkgs furniture; A McClintock, 461 bdls staves, 30 co hoops; E Byers, 3 bxs mdse. G Neal. 100 sks d peaches, 55 do flax seed, 33 bbls do, 1 bx do; Nimick & Co, 90 tons p metal; J Porterfield & Co, 1 bx, 1 bbl mdse; J W Porter 61 tons pig iron; R E Sellers & Co, 2 bxs drugs; S P Shrever & Co, 109 bbls molasses; J W Thursby & Co, 11 sks flax seed; W P Townsend & Co, 2 kegs rivets; L H Voigt & Co, 16 sks flax seed, 11 do d peaches, 8 bbls do, 3 do feathers.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER IMPORTER.—Fry & Scott, 25 bbls washed clay; Armstrong, Bro & Co, 5 bbls bungs; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 36 bales hemp; Thos Coffin, 165 bbls e clay; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 75 bbls baretees, 5 bbls seed; W Bingham, 33 bbls fire clay; Bryce, Walker & Co, 518 bbls washed sand; 1 Dickey & Co, 1 bbl n nuts, 1 bbl d apples, 1 do d peaches; R T Kennedy & Bro, 2,423 sks wheat; Clark & Co, 720 sks corn; M W Rankin, 24 caddies tob; J F Clark, 2 bxs d fruit.

Portsmouth.

PER STEAMER ROBERT MOORE.—Nimick & Co, 100 tons pig iron, 15 empty hhds; Lindsay, Sterrett & Co, 1 vice; Ed Hazelton, 76 bbls, 65 sks, 4 bxs dried peaches, 4 bxs apples, 1 do flax seed; Crossland & Foall, 1 bx tile; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 5 bbls eggs; J S Dilworth & Co, 22 oil bbls; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 240 oil bbls; C G Hussey & Co, 24 riveting irons.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 24, 1868.

The steamer Camelia arrived from Pittsburgh last night and departed for Nashville to-day at two P. M. The Argosy passed up. The Rebecca departed for Parkersburg. It commenced raining and sleeting this morning, and continued until noon, when it commenced to rain hard and continued up to 5 P. M. River eight feet three inches and rising. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 24, 1868.

River rising, with eight feet water. It rained all day, and there is a prospect of very high water. It is still raining. MC.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 24, 1868.

River falling slowly with eight feet in channel. Raining all day. Weather moderate. It is still raining, with prospects of a big river. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., February 24, 1868.

River four feet and at a stand. Channel open four miles below here. Raining moderately heavy all day. W.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Elector	Phillips	Brownsville.
Franklin	Cermack	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Cox	Geneva.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Gen va.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Six feet and four inches.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Business along the landing was not very brisk. The wharf and the streets were impassable in most places. The rain that fell was frozen before it could reach the ground. The wharf was one bed of ice. The departures include the packets. The Columbia is announced for Cincinnati this day. The Glendale, Captain Hare's pet, is announced for St. Louis and the Missouri River. The Carrie is receiving for the Idaho gold mines and will have dispatch. The Armenia will be among the first boats to leave for St. Louis. The Leni Leoti is the Parkersburg packet for this day.

THE towboat Mary Davage and barges, in charge of Captain H. Campbell, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis, on Saturday.

THE fine packet Leni Leoti, Captain Hamilton, takes her departure this day for Parkersburg and intermediate ports. This boat is well officered and does her business on the square.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 22—8 P. M.—River falling, with four feet eight in the pass over the falls. Cloudy; wind East; thermometer 40 deg above zero, indicating snow.

THE A No. 1 passenger steamer, Columbia, Capt. Reed, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. To passengers going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

THE wharf yesterday was in a terrible condition, and very little business was transacted on the landing, owing to the slippery condition of the wharf. Several steamers that were announced to depart laid over until to-day.

THE People's Line Packets leave their wharf boat daily at 5 P. M. for Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva. These boats have unsurpassed accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers.

STEAMER BAYARD.—Captain Ackley has an army of men—painters, carpenters, &c.,—at work fixing up the "Old War Horse." She will re-enter the Parkersburg trade next week, under command of Asa S. Shepherd, taking the place of the steamer Leni Leoti.

THE fine light draught packet Carrie, Captain D. M. Brady, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has undergone thorough and complete repair for the spring trade. Captain Brady is a clever and attentive officer, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE Sunday *Commercial* has the following: Capt. Hiram Vinton telegraphs Capt. John A. Williamson from Ozark Island, via Vicksburg, that the Amazon sunk on the morning of the 19th at that point, and that the boat and cargo are a total loss. The cabin slid off. She lies with her bow on the shore and stern in fifteen feet water.

THE first-class passenger steamer Glendale, Captain Hare, is receiving for St. Louis and Missouri river. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of as clever and gentlemanly officers as can be found. Captain James Mellon presides in the office, and will see that passengers have the best of attention.

COLUMBUS.—The Columbus (Miss.) *Times* of the 19th, says:

The Barnett on her last trip brought 150 boxes of oranges from Douglass's Landing, on the Chipola river. The cultivation of this luscious fruit is rapidly increasing, and great attention is paid to the groves. The counties of Franklin and Calhoun alone this year have furnished to the trade 400,000 oranges.

LOUISVILLE, February 22, 8 P. M.—River falling with six feet eight inches water in the canal and four feet eight inches on the falls, in the pass. Clear. Thermometer 32 degrees. The Leonidas, Peerless and Shamrock passed down, and tow-boat J. W. Garrett and barges descended the falls. The Virginia arrived from New Orleans; Sam Brown from Cincinnati. The New York departed for Pittsburgh and Belle Lee for New Orleans. The New York received the reshipping freight of the Richmond.

The Amazon Disaster—Loss on Boat and Cargo, $215,000—Insurance for $129,000.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: We announced the sinking of the steamer Amazon, bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans, at Ozark Island, in the Lower Mississippi. Captain Vinton telegraphs that the boat and cargo are a total loss, and that the cabin slid off after the sunk. No lives were lost. She lies with her bow on shore and her stern in fifteen feet of water. The accident occurred on the morning of the 19th inst. She had a cargo of nine hundred tons, valued at two hundred thousand dollars.

The Amazon, formerly the Judge Torrence, was built in Cincinnati in November, 1857, was valued at $20,000 when she sunk, and insured for $15 000 in the following Cincinnati offices: Germania, Ohio Valley, Queen City and National, $3,000 each; Crescent, $2,000; and Eureka $1,000. The freight list was insured for $5,000, as follows: Miami Valley, People's and Ohio Valley, $1,000 each, and Queen City and Crescent $500 each. There is an insurance in Cincinnati offices on her cargo for $90,000. A lot of one thousand barrels of pork is insured in St. Louis for $20,000, making the total insurance on the boat and cargo $129,000, while they were valued at $225,000. Mr. Palmer, agent for the Cincinnati Underwriters, leaves for the wreck to-day, and the submarine Underwriter was dispatched from Cairo for the wreck last night.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE INSPECTION OF MEATS,

And other articles of food, within the City of Pittsburgh, and prohibiting the exposure or sale of articles dangerous to the public health.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be unlawful to sell, expose or offer for sale, within the City of Pittsburgh, for food, any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, or the flesh thereof, or any other article, thing or merchandise, which by reason of any injury, defect, disease, taint or adulteration, is unfit or unwholesome for food, or dangerous to the public health, and the exposure of the same at any market, store-room or place where articles of food are sold, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. If any person shall sell, expose or offer for sale for food any article, thing or merchandise contrary to the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, such persons shall be arrested and brought before the Mayor of said city, and if upon hearing the Mayor shall adjudge such person to be guilty of said offense he shall impose upon such offender a fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, and shall adjudge the property so unlawfully exposed for sale to be forfeited to the City of Pittsburgh, and to be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Inspector of Meats.

SEC. 3. That at the first meeting of the Councils after the passage and publication of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Councils in joint session, to elect a suitable person as Inspector of Meats. It shall be the duty of said Inspector of Meats to strictly enforce all the provisions of this ordinance; to arrest all offenders and make complaint against them before the Mayor; to seize all articles and merchandise sold, exposed or offered for sale contrary to this ordinance, and to dispose of the same in accordance with the judgment given by the Mayor at the hearing of each case; and shall keep a correct account of all sales and dispositions made as aforesaid, and make report thereof quarterly to Councils.

SEC. 4. All moneys made by the sales of articles and merchandise as aforesaid, after defraying the necessary expenses incident to the proceedings and the salary of said Inspector of Meats, shall be appropriated to the "Poor Fund" of the city.

SEC. 5. The Inspector of Meats, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe before the Mayor an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties imposed on him by this ordinance, and give bonds, to be approved by the Finance Committee, in the sum of $5,000, with two sufficient securities, conditioned that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his said office and account for all property and money which shall come into his hands or control.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the police of the city, under the direction of the Mayor, to aid the Inspector of Meats in the enforcements of the provisions of this ordinance, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Meats to enter in and upon the premises of all persons, and into all markets and places where articles and merchandise are exposed or sold for food, and make examinations and inspections of such articles and merchandise; and any person who shall impede, interrupt or resist said officer in the performance of his duties shall, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor, be adjudged to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 20th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

AUCTION SALES.

AT NOS. 55 AND 57 FIFTH STREET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, February 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold by Auction on the premises, that very desirable Country Residence, situated one mile from the city, on the Brownsville Road, overlooking the Monongahela River, consisting of One Acre of Ground, a double two-storied Brick Dwelling House of Ten Rooms; an excellent Spring of Water, Cistern, Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen. Boston Range, Brick Stable and Carriage House. Abundance of Fruit and Ornamental trees, Shrubbery and Grapes. The Lot is surrounded by a beautiful Hedge. Also 3½ Acres of Ground adjoining, without improvements, if desired. An Omnibus runs regularly on the road, starting from McLain's on Fourth street. Terms easy.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND, Auctioneers.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE,

1868. 1868.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets,
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON
ELECTOR....CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.

WM. G. BANE, AGENT.
R. R. ABRAMS,
GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT, Brownsville, Pa.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

1868. 1868.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI....J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE....C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by
JAMES COLLINS, Agent. tf

Muskingum River Packet Line.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

Portsmouth.

For Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

FRIDAY, 28TH INST—9 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, 25TH INST.—4 P. M.

The steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. G. W. REED, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, February 29—4 P. M.

The first-class towboat MARY DAVAGE and BARGES, Nos. 1 and 2, HUGH CAMPBELL, commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to C. BARNES, Agent.

Missouri River.

For Fort Benton and Gold Mines of Idaho and Montana, St. Louis and Missouri River.

ABOUT THE 10TH OF MARCH.

The steamer SALLIE, Capt. THOS. S. CALHOUN, will leave as announced above. Her splendid cabin and fine speed will offer to passengers and shippers luxury and dispatch not heretofore enjoyed in that trade. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cairo, St. Louis and Missouri River.

THIS DAY, 25TH INST.—4 P. M.

The steamer GLENDALE, J. M. HARE, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply on Board. The Glendale will take New Orleans and Upper Mississippi Freight with privilege of reshipping.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Omaha.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.

The fine passenger steamer CARRIE, D. M. BRADY, Commander will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

For Cairo, St. Louis and Missouri River.

TUESDAY, February 25—4 P. M.

The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. A. C. MCCALLUM, will leave as announced above. The "Armenia" will take Memphis and New Orleans freights with the privilege of reshipping. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1868. 1868.

NORTHERN LINE,

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignors to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents.
E. C. GRAY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A TOWBOAT.

I wish to sell an interest in a Coal Mine in exchange for half an interest in a small Towboat. One having a number of Coal Flats would be preferred. The Mine is in full operation, with a good and ready market for the Coal. References exchanged.

Address W., COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

THE HULL AND CABIN

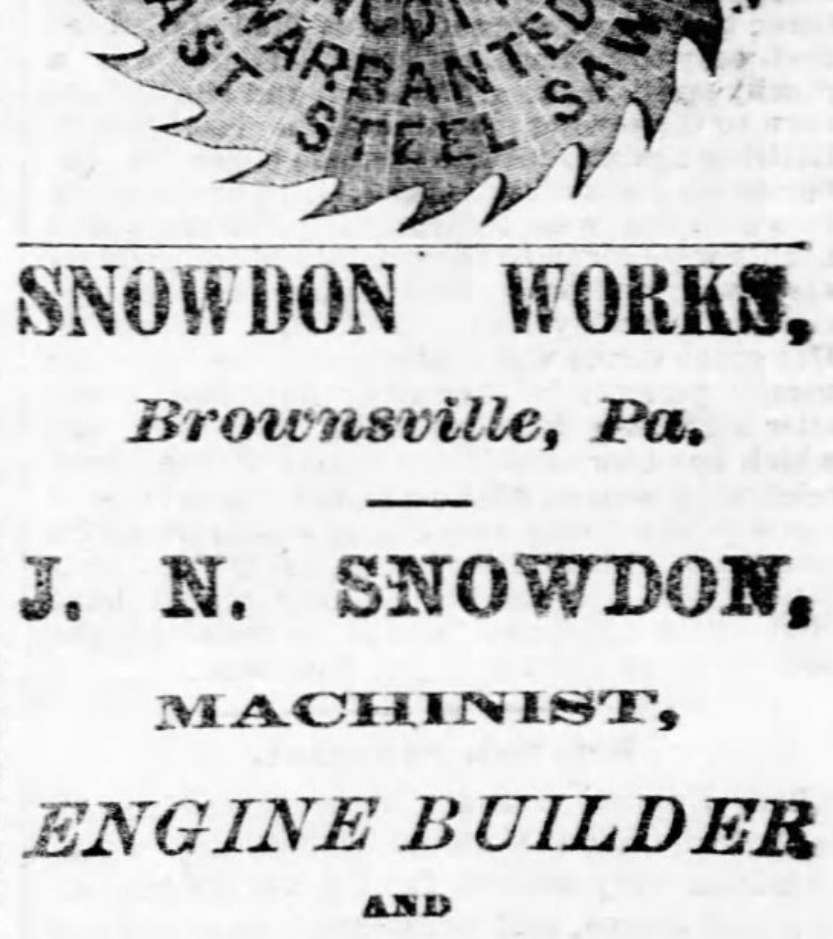
Of the steamer LUELLA, now lying at the Pittsburgh Wharf. Hull 158 feet length, 3 feet 9 inches depth, and 26 feet beam. Will be well adapted for a Wharf Boat. Apply to H. K. HAZLITT, or EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE.

JAS. H. HOLMES,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,

OFFICE, 36 MONROE STREET,

WHEELING, W. VA.



SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE Appropriation to the Fire Department, for the Year 1868.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That of the moneys heretofore appropriated by Councils to Fire Engines and Hose, the sum of Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars shall be and is hereby set apart and shall be paid to each of the following named Steam Fire Engine Companies, to wit: Vigilant, Neptune, Niagara, Eagle, Allegheny, Duquesne and Relief; and that of the same appropriation the sum of One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars shall be set apart and paid to the Independence Hose Company.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 20th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.